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“BREAKING OF BREAD,”

IN

REMEMBRANCE OF THE DYING LOVE OF CHRIST,

A GOSPEL INSTITUTION.

FIVE SERMONS,

IN WHICH

THE INSTITUTION IS EXPLAINED ; A GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF
IT RECOMMENDED AND ENFORCED ; OBJECTIONS ANSWERED ;
AND SUCH DIFFICULTIES, DOUBTS, AND FEARS, RELATIVE TO IT,
PARTICULARLY MENTIONED, AND REMOVED, WHICH HAVE TOO
COMMONLY DISCOURAGED SOME FROM AN ATTENDANCE AT IT,
AND PROVED TO OTHERS A SOURCE OF DISCOMFORT, IN THE RE-
GARD THEY HAVE ENDEAVOURED TO PAY TO IT.

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BY

CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

Pastor of the First Church of Christ, in Boston.

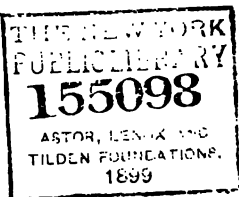
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1816.



SERMON I.

BREAKING OF BREAD, IN REMEMBRANCE OF CHRIST, A GOSPEL DUTY.

ACTS ii. 42.

And they continued steadfastly—in breaking of bread.

THE preceding verses contain an account of the sermon, which the apostle Peter preached to a great auditory of Jews, by descent, or proselytism, collected at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. By means of this sermon, multitudes had awakened in them such a sense of sin and guilt, as, in good earnest, to make that inquiry, “Men and brethren, what shall we do?” Upon which, the apostle Peter directed them to “repent, and be baptised, every one of them, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins.” We are then told, that no less than “three

thousand persons gladly received the word, were baptised, and added to the number of disciples." It follows, in the words of my text, that they "continued steadfastly—in breaking of bread."

The "bread," which they are said to "break," undoubtedly means the *sacramental bread*; that bread, which is an instituted sign or symbol of the "body of Christ, which was broken for us." Some indeed seem to think it was only common bread; but to me it appears strange; they should give it this sense. It is true, "the bread," these christians are spoken of, ver. 46, as "daily breaking from house to house," may mean common bread; for it is joined with their "eating meat" for their bodily refreshment. And if it is natural, from the things conjoined in this verse, to understand, by the "bread they break," common bread; it is equally natural, in the verse we are upon, to understand the same phrase in a different sense; not as meaning common, but sacramental bread. For the other actions here mentioned are sacred ones. And as this of "breaking bread" is joined with a "continuance in the apostle's doctrine and prayers," which are instances of com-

munion in "things pertaining to the kingdom of God, and of Jesus Christ," it would be unreasonable to interpret it as signifying, in this place, nothing more than that "breaking of bread," which is common and ordinary: Especially if it be remembered, that "breaking of bread," meaning hereby celebrating the Lord's-Supper, was a religious exercise, in which christians, in apostolick times, joined together every Lord's-day, with like steadiness as in their attendance on the word preached, or prayer.

It is accordingly not only said, in my text, that they "break bread;" but that they "steadfastly continued" to do so. The meaning is, it was a constant part of their publick worship; one of their stated religious exercises; a duty which they went on in the practice of; persevering therein with the same steadiness, with which they observed the other instituted services of piety.*

* As "breaking of bread," in apostolick times, was one of the known christian exercises on Lord's-days, it may be asked, is not this a duty now as truly, as it was then? And are not christian churches to blame that they do not "break bread" every Lord's-day, in remembrance of their Lord? In answer hereto, it is

From the words, as they have been explained, I am obviously led to urge upon

readily allowed, that on Lord's-days, it was the practice of christians, in the age of the apostles, to "break bread," as well as to attend on other parts of gospel worship. But I dare not venture to say, it will follow from hence, that christian churches are all bound to do, as they did. A distinction ought always to be made betwixt that, which is *essential*, and that which is *circumstantial*, in any article of duty. To "break bread," in remembrance of Christ, is *essentially* a christian duty ; the *special frequency* of doing this is a *circumstance* only, which it may be proper should be varied, according to the state of christian churches. Our Lord has said, "This do in remembrance of me ;" but neither he, nor any of his apostles have said, this do *every Lord's-day*. The practice of christian churches in the days of the apostles, especially with them joining in it, is, it is acknowledged, a weighty consideration, and every way sufficient to put it beyond all doubt, that the supper of the Lord ought to be attended with *frequency* ; and those churches are herefrom justly, and strongly rebuked, who "break bread" not oftener than *once*, or *twice*, or *thrice* in a whole year. But to argue from this practice of the primitive christians, that it is an indispensable duty to have the sacramental supper every Lord's-day, may be carrying the argument beyond what it will fairly, or justly bear. Perhaps, no practice of any church, or of any apostle, or of all the apostles united, separate from a *divine command*, direct

christian professors the duty of "breaking bread" at the Lord's table ; and this I shall the more readily engage in, as it is a duty, to whatever cause it may be owing, that is greatly neglected in these days. Multitudes of

or implicit, is absolutely binding upon any society of christians whatever. It may be of great service in guiding their conduct, but not certainly obligatory in point of conscience ; to be sure, not so in all cases, and at all times. There may be such a variety, yea, contrariety, in the state and circumstances of churches, as not to make that expedient, which is not commanded, though it should have been a primitive practice, and a commendable one too. And it is, beyond all dispute, true, that the *command*, respecting the sacramental supper, relates to doing the duty itself, prescribing nothing in *particular*, as to the *frequency* of its being performed ; whether every day, or week, or month, or year. In general, it may be justly collected, from the practice of the first christians, especially when compared with those words of the apostle Paul, "as oft as ye do this," that the supper of the Lord ought to be celebrated with *such frequency*, as that it may with propriety be said, it is done *often*. I judge no christian church for "breaking bread" every Lord's-day : Neither ought they to judge other churches, who think, if they *often* do this, it is all they are obliged to, in virtue of any PRECEPT in the religion of Jesus.

those, who call themselves christians, instead of celebrating the sacramental supper, go from it as though they had no concern in it, or as if it were a trifling institution, not worth their regard. The neglect of "eating bread, and drinking wine," in remembrance of him, who died for our sins, is indeed grown a general fault, and justly chargeable upon baptised persons, arrived at a maturity of age and understanding. It is a shame it should be thus, a reproach upon christians, a dishonour to the religion they profess, and an open and scandalous affront to him, whom they own to be their Master and Lord. How different is the practice of disciples now, from what it was in the days of the apostles ! An attendance at the sacramental table was then UNIVERSAL among those, who professed faith in Jesus Christ. Among the three thousand persons, spoken of, in the context, as admitted to baptism, there was not one, that did not communicate also at the Lord's-Supper ; and it was their constant practice to do so. This noble example of the primitive christians, recorded to their honour by an inspired pen, may, with all reason, be esteemed a solemn rebuke of that negligence, in regard of the Lord's-Supper, which is now

become almost universal. And I may properly, and not unseasonably, take occasion from it to represent to all that "name the name of Christ," the sinfulness of such neglect, by opening to their view, in the plainest and strongest manner I am able, the solemn bonds they are under to attend as guests at the sacramental table.

They are obliged to this by the positive command of Jesus Christ, the founder of our religion, and the author of salvation. He has solemnly enjoined it on all, who own themselves his disciples, to "break bread" in honour of him. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, are the words of his command: Nor could he have expressed his pleasure upon this head in terms more plain and explicit. They lie level to the lowest capacity, and may readily be understood by all, that do not shut their eyes against the light.

Should it be said here, the mind of Christ, it is true, was plainly enough signified to his apostles, making it their duty to "break bread and eat it, to pour out wine and drink it, in remembrance of him;" but it is not so evident, that this command to them was, in the design

of Christ, an obligation upon disciples in general.

It is readily acknowledged, the words of institution were originally spoken to the twelve apostles only ; for which reason, it cannot be certainly argued, from the words themselves, simply considered, that christians in general are obliged to celebrate this memorial of Christ's death. The apostles might be applied to in their proper character as such, or as disciples only ; and whether it was in the former, or latter of these senses, cannot be determined by the mere force of our Lord's words, as they were delivered by him. But this notwithstanding, it is not, in any degree, uncertain, whether our Saviour intended, by the words he spake to his apostles, to oblige christians in common, as well as his apostles in particular, to attend at the sacramental supper. For it is to be remembered, the apostles were infallible interpreters of our Lord's words ; insomuch that we may, with entire confidence, depend on the truth they construe them in. And nothing in all the bible is more clearly and indubitably evident than this, that they accounted the Lord's-Supper an established rite of gospel-worship, an institution of Christ, that

all his professed disciples were as truly obliged to observe, as they themselves. Why else was it the practice of christians in their day, and by their order, to join in partaking of the symbols of Christ's death? Three thousand persons, upon being baptised by the apostles, were, in one day, admitted to sit down with them at the Lord's-Supper; and they "continued" to do so, wherever this ordinance was administered; as we read in my text and context. And it is beyond all dispute evident, not only that christians in common met together every Lord's-day to join in prayer, and an attendance on the word preached; but in "breaking of bread" also, a phrase that means the same thing precisely with their celebration of the sacramental supper. And they did this under the eye of the apostles, with them at their head, and as acting under their guidance and direction. Surely, they would not have thus put Christians upon partaking of the Lord's-Supper, and have joined with them in it, had they not known the mind of their Master upon this head. It was unquestionably his intention, in the appointment of the supper, to oblige all

the professors of his religion to an observance of it : otherwise, this conduct of the apostles, who were constituted by him infallible guides and teachers, will be absolutely unaccountable. Besides, it may be worthy of remark, when the apostle Paul found the christians at Corinth in the use of this act of religious worship, he does not forbid their going on in it, as being a duty proper to apostles only. It is true, he blames them for the irregularities they had mixed with their use of this ordinance ; but not for their use of the ordinance itself. Far from this, he solemnly assures them, as from Jesus Christ himself, that the sacramental supper was a sacred rite of gospel worship, instituted by our Saviour himself, for the use of all christians. And, as the best remedy to cure their disorders, he relates to them the institution itself, and directs them to manage their attendance on it in strict agreement therewith.

So that, upon the whole, it will not admit of debate, whether " eating bread and drinking wine, in remembrance of Christ," is an established rite of his religion. It is as obviously and certainly an institution of the gospel, as " baptism in the name of the Father,

and of the Son, and of the holy Ghost," or indeed any law, recorded in the new testament.

There is therefore, so far as we regard the authority of Jesus Christ, the same reason, why we should "break bread," in remembrance of him, as that we should obey him in any other instance of duty whatever. Why do we think ourselves obliged to join, as christians, in observing the Lord's-Day, or in attending on the word preached, and prayer? Is it that we might be obedient to Jesus Christ, who is king in Sion? We are equally under obligation to celebrate the memorial of his death. This ordinance has the same stamp of his authority on it; nor are we any more at liberty to disregard it in this instance, than in the other. Nay, if we knowingly, and habitually offend in this point, we may reasonably call in question the integrity of our hearts respecting the other. He that has said, "repent and be baptised," "neglect not the assembling yourselves together" for the services of piety, such as prayer, reading and hearing God's word, has said also, and in words equally authoritative, "this do in remembrance of me." And if we practically slight the authority of

Christ in this latter instance, why should we think our regards to it are pure and single, as to the former ? The plain truth is, the commands of Jesus Christ are all given out with the same authority. And if this authority obliges us to obedience in any, it does in every instance. We have no right to make exceptions, doing one thing, and leaving another undone. The only question here is, has Jesus Christ, who is Head and Lord of his church, instituted the sacramental supper ? Has he commanded his disciples to "eat bread and drink wine in remembrance of him" ? If his will, in this matter, has been plainly made known, an end is at once put to all dispute. It is our indispensable duty to honour his authority, by readily complying with his command.

And, I may pertinently add here, there are some circumstances attending this command in special, which are powerfully suited to awaken our consideration, and excite in us a care of punctual obedience to it.

It is a command, that has been carefully preserved, and faithfully handed down to us, by no less than three of the Evangelists. Surely, the Spirit of God, under whose ex-

traordinary influence these holy men were moved to write the gospels, esteemed the sacramental supper an appointment of no small importance, and had it in view to bind the celebration of it upon the disciples of Christ in the strongest manner. Had the words, in which our Lord instituted the memorial of his death, been transmitted to us by one of the sacred penmen only, they would have been obligatory upon all, who own Christ for their master ; but, as they have been repeatedly conveyed, the obligation is more unquestionable, we are more firmly bound to pay a religious regard to this instance of duty ; and if we neglect to do so, the guilt, hereby incurred, will be greatly heightened. A serious thought this ! and it were to be wished, it might be seriously attended to, by all, who profess themselves christians.

2 Another circumstance, attending the command we are upon, worthy of particular notice, is the *extraordinary manner* in which it was conveyed to the apostle Paul. It should be remembered here, he was not an apostle, nor so much as a believer, when our Lord en-

joined "the eating of bread, and drinking of wine" in commemoration of him. It was after this time, and years too, that he became a convert to the religion of Jesus, and a fellow-labourer with the other apostles in the gospel-kingdom. And now it was that he received the knowledge of the sacramental institution. But how did he receive it? "not of men, neither was he taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ." So he expressly assures us himself. Says he, 1 Cor. ii. 23, "I received of the Lord, that which also I delivered unto you, that the Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread, and break it, and said, Take, eat, this is my body, which is broken for you; this do in remembrance of me." The prefixed words, "I received of the Lord," were evidently intended to point out the way, in which he came by the knowledge of the supper, as a divine appointment; that it was, not by instruction from the other apostles, nor by any communication that was merely human; but from Jesus Christ himself. And may it not from hence be fairly concluded, that the sacramental institution was, in the esteem of our Lord, a matter of solemn weight, and

that he would by no means have it disregarded ? Why else should he make a revelation of it to the apostle Paul immediately from heaven ? His taking this extraordinary method certainly argues the singular importance of the duty, and renders it an inexcusable fault in christians to live in the neglect of it.

There is yet another momentous circumstance, accompanying the command to "break bread" in remembrance of Christ. And this is, the time when it was first given out. The apostle Paul takes notice of this circumstance, and puts a special emphasis on it. His words are, "THE SAME NIGHT, IN WHICH HE WAS BETRAYED, the Lord Jesus took bread, and said, Take, eat, this is my body which is broken for you : This do in remembrance of me." Surely, no matter of trifling consideration would have engaged the attention of our Saviour at such a time as this ! He would not, at so serious and solemn a juncture, have enjoined this duty, and by his own example have shewed his disciples how to perform it, if he had not thought it worthy of particular regard, and supposed that his followers would think so too. In a dying hour, the most

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earnest desires of the soul are wont to be expressed ; and to such desires the greatest regard is commonly paid. If a command, or request, comes from a dying man, especially if he is a friend, a benefactor, whom we love, honour and admire, it is apt deeply to impress our minds, nor can we easily hear it with indifference and neglect. Such now, though in a much higher sense, is the command to "break bread" at the sacramental table. It is the farewell-request, the last injunction, the dying charge, not only of our best friend, and greatest benefactor ; but of him, whom we call our Master and Lord. Shall we any of us, after this, habitually neglect the institution of the supper ? Shall we express, in our practice, a disregard to a duty, constituted such by the blessed Jesus, just as he was going to lay down his life for us ? How shall we free ourselves from the charge of base ingratitude to the greatest lover of our souls, if we reckon it a frivolous rite, or are wanting in our care to pay all due honour to it ? Especially, as it was enjoined under circumstances, so peculiarly fitted to strike our minds, work upon our passions, and engage our religious observance of it. May it no

be reasonably questioned, whether we mind our Lord's other commands, if we can easily, carelessly, and habitually forget, in our practice, this, which was his last and dying one, and delivered with so much particularity and solemnity ?

I have hitherto argued from the authority only, by which the Lord's-Supper was instituted. If we go on and consider the design of this ordinance, and the good effects it is fitted to produce, we shall find ourselves under strong additional obligations readily to pay our dutiful regard to it.

We may be apt to speak of it as nothing more, than an enjoined ritual, that has no intrinsic value in it. And it is acknowledged, it is not, in itself, simply considered, a natural, essential, inseparable part of religion, as the love of God and our neighbour ; but a positive institution, dependent on the will of Jesus Christ. But it may notwithstanding be an important, useful appointment. We have seen, from several circumstances already mentioned, that our Lord himself entertained this thought of it ; and we may be further assured of this, from its being his appointment, though he had abolished all the rites

and ceremonies of the Jewish law. Surely, he would not have made the "breaking and eating of bread," in a certain way, a sacred rite of christianity, if he had not thought it highly expedient ; if the design in view had not been valuable, and the tendency of the thing good likewise in itself.

As to the design of the sacramental institution, it was to perpetuate, by visible symbols, the memory of a crucified Saviour. "This do in remembrance of me." The thing meant is, not merely that christians, when partaking of the Lord's-Supper, should employ their thoughts on the sufferings of him, who died for them. This, no doubt, was one thing intended, and expected ; and it would be highly unbecoming, if, while at this solemnity, they did not keep in mind, and seriously contemplate, the love of their Saviour, who "died for sin, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." But more than this was in the view of Christ, when he appointed the Gospel-Supper. His intention was, that this should be celebrated, in the assemblies of christians, as an open, declarative representation of his death. "It is one thing," says an excellent writer, in-

“wardly to remember, and another to celebrate, and solemnly to exhibit, a public memorial, by which we not only remember a fact, but avowedly and triumphantly proclaim our remembrance, and our desire to have that remembrance observed, upheld, and propagated.” In this sense, the Lord’s Supper was appointed for a declaration, or “shewing forth of Christ’s death.” The separation of bread and wine at the sacrament, the breaking and eating the one, and the pouring out and drinking the other, do, according to the nature of signs, figuratively set forth, that Christ’s body was broken and bruised, and his blood shed as an atonement for sin. This is what is meant by these signs, and they are made easy and intelligible to the most vulgar capacity by the words themselves, which not only relate the institution, but explain its sense; as in the passover, *Exod. xii. 25—27*, the memorial was exhibited, and the sense of it given.

When therefore our Saviour appointed the breaking and eating of bread, and pouring out and drinking of wine, “in remembrance of him,” he not only intended this as an occasion for the meditation of christians on his

crucifixion and death, but for preserving, and transmitting, the memorial of so important an event from age to age, even to the end of the world. Thus the passover was a memorial throughout the whole time the Jewish law was in force. And thus the Supper of the Lord, celebrated by christians in the manner he has prescribed, is an open, public declaration of his dying love, perpetuating the memory of that amazing event, which is the true basis of all our hopes of forgiveness with God. By means of this monument, the memory of Christ's death for the salvation of a miserable world has been hitherto preserved, and will be handed down to the end of the world. So great and valuable a design was in the view of Christ, when he appointed the sacramental supper !

And shall we any of us be backward in comporting with so glorious an intention ? How dwelleth the love of Christ in us, if we have no perception of a readiness to take occasion, from the instituted signs of his body broken, and his blood shed, to keep up in our minds the memory of his death ? If we can allowedly go out of the assemblies of christians, not joining with them in recognising, and

perpetuating the memorial of the greatest event that ever took place in our world, and that is closely connected too with the salvation of it ? We are obliged to nothing, if we are not obliged, in the way of Christ's appointment, to celebrate the memory of his death.

But besides the bonds we are under to appear as guests at the Lord's-supper from the valuable end designed by its appointment, we are further obliged to this duty in consideration of its advantageous tendency, suitably regarded. It is an appointment of mercy, powerfully adapted to produce spiritually good effects ; and cannot fail of doing so, unless it be our own fault. The bread, which is broken at this ordinance, is an instituted sign that has this meaning, the body of Christ was wounded when he stood in our place and bore our iniquities. The wine, that is poured out, is an emblematical figure, signifying, that his blood was shed for the remission of sins. And can we eat of this bread, and drink of this wine, in this view of them, and not receive benefit herefrom ? The greatest occasion is hereby given for the excitement, and exercise, of all the passions and affections

of the human mind ; and if our thoughts are suitably engaged and employed, great good will be the effect ; and this, whether we are the subjects of a common faith only, or of that faith which is saving.

If we have, at present, no other faith, than that which is the result of serious inquiry, under the common influence of the divine Spirit, which was the only faith of multitudes who partook of the Lord's-Supper, in the days of the apostles, this ordinance is happily calculated and suited to promote our good. More powerful considerations to this end cannot be proposed to us, than those that obviously present themselves at the sacramental table. Here the love of the Father is figuratively set forth to us in the strongest point of light. Wherein could he, in a more striking manner, have commended his love to us, than by sending his Son to die for us, while we were yet sinners ? And who, that is in a serious frame of mind, can think of this amazing love of God, and not feel the emotions of affection towards him ?—Here also the love of Christ is kindly held out to our view. Would he have laid down his life for us, if he had not loved us with a love stronger than death ?

And what can constrain us to live, not to ourselves, but to him, if this love of his in dying for us has no influence on us?—Here likewise the just desert of sin is, in the most lively manner, pointed out to us. Would the only Son of God have had laid on him such a load of sufferings, if sin had not been meritorious of the high displeasure of almighty God? And if he suffered so much, while he only stood in our place, how shall we escape, if we will not be persuaded to leave our sins? The reasoning of our Saviour upon this head is easy and just, and must strike our minds with force, if we will attend to it, “if they do these things in a green tree what shall be done in the dry?” Luke xxiii. 31. In a word, we have here preached to us with great plainness, though in figurative signs, reconciliation with God through the death of Christ, and complete salvation in eternal Glory, notwithstanding all our past sins, however multiplied, or aggravated, they may have been. And how lost must we be to all sense of gratitude, if, by such considerations, that “godly sorrow” for sin is not produced in us, which is accompanied with “repentance unto life, never to be repented of?” Many, without all doubt,

in apostolick days, and in every age since, by means of what has been suggested to their minds at the table of the Lord, and impressed on them by his Spirit, have been turned from visible christians only, to those that are christians in the real temper of their hearts. And what *has* been, may be again. The ordinance of the supper is admirably well adapted to promote the edification of all that come to it in the serious exercise of faith, though their faith, at present, should not be such as will argue their being "born from above."

And as to those, who are already partakers of the grace of God in truth, there is nothing in christianity better suited to help forward their growth in the divine life, than their attendance at the sacramental supper in a serious, devout, and considerate manner. It is by the dying love of Christ, duly impressed on the mind by the Holy Ghost, that holy dispositions are both begun, maintained, increased, and perfected in the soul. And what more effectual means could have been devised to awaken in us a sense of this love of Christ, and keep it in a vigorous, lively state, than our partaking of that bread and wine, which are instituted symbols of his body

broken, and blood shed, for our pardon and salvation ? If, in the exercise of faith, we employ our thoughts on those amazing objects that are here offered to contemplation, it must tend, in the strongest manner, to soften our hearts, inflame our affections, strengthen our graces, and establish our minds in all christian virtue ; especially, as we may here expect the presence of Christ with us, by his Spirit, to guide our thoughts, assist our meditations, govern our views, encourage our hopes, comfort our hearts, and confirm in us the principles of goodness. Perhaps, the blessed Jesus is never more present with the true christian, to the purposes of spiritual light, love, joy, and increase of holiness, than when he is at his table in a right frame of soul.

So that, if we have any concern for the welfare of our souls ; if we desire they should be possessed of the grace of God, or improved and established in it, we must needs think ourselves obliged to celebrate the memorial of Christ's dying love ; as this is an instituted mean so powerfully fitted to produce these good effects.

I shall subjoin here, still further to excite our regard to the sacramental supper, that it is a visible mark, sign, or badge of the christian profession. The wisdom of God has always seen fit, under all the dispensations of his kingdom, to appoint some sacred visible rite, as a distinguishing mark, pointing out his professing people. Circumcision was the instituted rite of distinction, to the seed of Abraham after the flesh. In addition hereto, the passover, under the law, was appointed; among other ends, to be a sign between God, and the nation of the Jews; that is, a publick, solemn rite, by which they might be known to be his people, in distinction from the other nations of the earth. And of such importance were these instituted rites, in the esteem of God, that the despisers of them were peremptorily ordered by his authority to "be cut off from his people;" as not having their proper mark, and therefore no right to their advantages. Christianity also has its distinguishing rites. Meeting together for "supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks," and the like publick exercises of piety, are not peculiar to the religion of Jesus, but common to every other. Baptism, and

the Lord's-supper, are the sacred visible rites, by which Christ would have his disciples and followers known to be such in distinction from the rest of the world. By baptism, which can be received but once, agreeably to the mind of our Saviour, they are initiated disciples; but it is principally by celebrating the Lord's-Supper, and doing it frequently in a stated course, that they are distinguished as his followers. By this they were known as such in the days of the apostles. Their assembling together to "break bread" was their appropriate character, and pointed them out as the disciples of Christ. And so it ought to be now. We should be known to be christians by having communion in the emblems of Christ's body and blood. A crucified Christ is the true basis of the religion of Jesus, in distinction from every other; and the publick solemn celebration of him in this character, in the way he has appointed, is the proper distinctive mark of our profession as his disciples. By this we "glory in the cross of Christ," proclaiming our adherence to him, and that we have no hope towards God but through him. But if we are neglectors of the Lord's-Supper, we declare virtually, and in reality of

sense, that we are ashamed of the proper christian badge. And, whatever else we do in religion, we leave that undone which is the instituted visible mark to distinguish us as Christ's disciples.

I have now said all that I intended in illustration of the bonds we are under to "break bread," as Christ has commanded.

Let what has been offered, be seriously reflected on by those, who have made it their practice to treat the table of the Lord with neglect. You have violated the strongest bonds, and must be convinced of it, if you will but consider. Is not the supper of the Lord a plain institution of the gospel? Has not Jesus Christ peremptorily said "do this in remembrance of me?" Can you call in question the truth of this command? Have you not as good reason to believe, that he has instituted the sacramental supper, as baptism, or the duty of attending to the word preached? And will you, notwithstanding, pay no regard to this gospel ordinance? Is he not the constituted sovereign in the kingdom of grace? Do you not call him Master and Lord? And is he not your Saviour, as well as Lawgiver and Judge? Has he not died a sacrifice to

atone for your sins? Have you any hope of the pardoning mercy of God, but through the merit of his blood, that blood of his, this institution is a memorial of? And will you, in opposition to all these constraining motives, go on in the neglect of it? God forbid that you should any longer disregard the authority of his Son Jesus Christ, and betray ingratitude to him for his astonishing love, by taking no practical notice of his dying request to his disciples and followers.

SERMON II.

ACTS ii. 42.

And they continued steadfastly—in breaking of bread.

I HAVE already taken occasion, from these words, to lay before you, in a plain and faithful manner, the obligations christians are under to “break bread” in obedience to Christ, and in commemoration of his dying love to sinners.

• What I now propose is, a serious address, relative to the subject we have been upon, to the following classes of persons. To the securely wicked; to the careless and indifferent; to those who neglect the Lord’s-Supper, though it is their care to observe the other

institutions of christianity ; to those who call in question the perpetuity of the command to "break and eat bread" at the sacramental table ; and, finally, to those who are sensible of their duty in this regard, and would gladly attend it, but that they are hindred by various doubts, fears, and spiritual difficulties.

By thus methodising this address, it will obviously and naturally fall in my way to consider the sacramental neglect in every point of view, and to offer thereupon what may be thought proper ; not leaving untouched any objection, scruple, fear, or perplexity, however minute, any have mentioned, within my knowledge, in excuse for themselves.

I am, in the first place, to address a few words to the securely wicked, those who lead a vicious and ungodly life, love the ways of sin, and walk in them, not perceiving within themselves an inclination to cease from doing evil, but a disposition and resolution rather to go on in the practice of iniquity. Would to God it were an abuse of christians, so called, to suppose there were any among them of this character. But it is a fact too glaringly evident to admit of a denial. To such I would say,

It is not expected of you, nor indeed desired, that you would, in your present temper of mind, come to the table of the Lord. It would be a profanation of that which is sacred for persons of your character to partake of the symbols of Christ's body and blood ; and should you attend any other service of piety, it would be only for fashion's sake, and in hypocrisy. You are the wicked ones, of whom it is declared, in the sacred books, that "their prayers are an abomination to the Lord." You are the sinners, of whom the holy God makes that demand, "when ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hands?" You are the persons, as though pointed out by name ; to them he applies, in that most solemn language, "what hast thou to do, that thou shouldst take my covenant into thy mouth?" But remember, though the wicked state you are allowedly in is a good reason, why you should not dare to partake of the Lord's-Supper, it is, at the same time, a reason that will render you speechless, when you are called to stand before the bar of the coming judgment. Far from cancelling your obligations to this duty, it heinously aggravates your guilt in the neglect of it. You are the

more inexcusable, as your being altogether unfitted for this, or indeed any other sacred performance, is owing to your vicious indulgences as willing servants of corruption. Be assured, your state, religiously speaking, is lamentably sad. You will only mock God, should you pretend to draw nigh to him in the exercises of piety. And yet, your guilt in not doing this, instead of being lessened by your being thus sinful, will be greatly enhanced. Is then the condition you are in, a safe one? Can you be easy in it? The Lord take pity on you! Unless you are awakened to attention, and brought to a sight of your sinfulness and danger, you are undone for the future world. This is the first thing necessary in order to your recovery. If it shall please the father of mercies, and God of all grace, to alarm your fears, rouse your consciences, and put you upon seeking to him in real earnest to compassionate your case, there will be hope concerning you. You may, if he should graciously do this, with propriety use the appointed means in order to a "deliverance from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the sons of

to the memory of Christ's dying love, and of no service to those, who, in this heedless way, should join in the celebration of it. Not that persons will be discharged from guilt, if they neglect duty in general, or the duty of partaking of the sacramental supper in particular, on account of the inconsiderate unconcerned frame of mind they are habitually in. This would be to suppose, that one sin might be an excuse for another, than which nothing is more palpably absurd. Your sin, in neglecting your duty, will be the more heinous in God's sight, as taking rise from so bad a cause as that of a thoughtless state of soul, rendering you unmeet for the performance of it.

The first thing therefore proper for you is, to pay regard to that inspired direction, "consider, and shew yourselves men." Make use of the power of reflection you are endowed with, and is your distinguishing glory as men, reasonable creatures. And be much in the exercise of it ; taking off your thoughts from the world, its vanities, gaieties, amusements, riches, and pleasures, and employing them on those spiritual objects that will tend to soften your hearts, warm your affections, and animate

your resolutions and endeavours. Without this care, it will be impossible, humanly speaking, but that you should remain destitute of any lively sense of God and religion, and indifferent to things of a spiritual nature. It is by meditation, serious, frequent, devout meditation, that the mind is impressed, and a concern about the "one thing needful" at first excited, and afterwards maintained and cherished. And you can be at no loss for objects, which, if solemnly meditated on, in the exercise of a rational faith only, would mightily tend to awaken your consciences, and promote in you a becoming solicitude about your highest interest. Think of God, your relation to him, your dependence on him, and the inviolable obligations you are under to love, honour and serve him. Think on Christ, what he has done, and suffered, and is now doing at God's right hand for your salvation ; what he expects from you in return for all this goodness, and what you may expect from him, if you treat it with ingratitude and base neglect. Think on the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ a second time, his coming in the glory of his father, and in his own glory, with the holy angels, to judge the world in righteousness, when you shall

stand before his tribunal, and, if you have not been careful to approve yourselves his faithful and obedient servants, shall receive that sentence from his mouth, "depart from me, ye cursed, into the fire prepared for the devil and his angels." Oh amazing object of contemplation ! What can be more powerfully adapted to move your fear, awaken your concern, and engage your earnest endeavours, that you may be found of your Judge, in that day, among those, to whom he will say, "come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

Another sort of persons to be spoken to are those, who, instead of indulging in vice, are blameless in their lives. Their turn of mind is serious and considerate. They make it their practice to perform the other duties of religion, though not that of remembering Christ at his table. It is their care to "pray to their father, who seeth in secret;" the "morning and evening sacrifice" is daily going up as "incense" from their houses; they come to the "sanctuary" at the stated times for worship, and join with God's people in the

publick offices of religion, the celebration of the sacrament only excepted. Nor is this a mere customary business, a matter of form only. They esteem it their duty, are conscientious in the doing it, and it would occasion uneasy reflections on themselves, should they needlessly neglect it. Some there are, it may be hoped a good number, of whom this is the just character. To such I would say,

It is to your commendation, that you attend these duties of piety. But what good account can you give of your leaving the other undone? Has Christ, the law-giver, King, and Judge of his Church, distinguished between the sacramental institution, and the other duties of religion, excusing your observance of the former, if you practically regard the latter? Has he not rather peremptorily required your obedience to them all? Is it not as truly his will, explicitly and solemnly published, that you should celebrate the memorial of his dying love, as that you should pray to God, or take heed to the word of doctrine or exhortation? And if it is proper you should obey him in these instances, why not in the other? Is not his authority the same in all

these requirements? And will you do just honour to it, if, while you are obedient in some instances, you are disobedient in another? Your attending the other exercises of piety will not be accounted another day a good reason for the neglect of this. It will rather be esteemed an evidence of deficiency in your regard to the government of him who is your professed Master and Lord. It is not enough, my brethren, that you give your attendance on prayer, and the word preached. You are as much obliged to "break bread" at the Lord's-Supper. You may no more omit the one than the other. They are equally your duty : or, should there be any difference, your obligations to pay a becoming respect to the sacramental institution are the strongest, and should make you more especially careful not to treat it with neglect. "This do in remembrance of me," is the dying command of your Saviour, as well as Lord ; and it is a command that enjoins your remembrance of the greatest love of the best friend. You are bound therefore in gratitude as well as duty to yield a ready, cheerful obedience to it. It is strange that any, who have upon their minds a serious

sense of religion, and are careful in other respects to do the duties of it, should yet live month after month, and year after year, in the omission of this. It is more strange still, that they should be uneasy in their minds, should they neglect those duties, while yet they can go on in the neglect of this, and meet with little or no disturbance from the resentments of conscience. How far this constant omission of duty, in so important an article, may consist with the truth of grace, belongs only to Christ to determine. Unhappy mistakes, scruples, and fears, relative to the Lord's-Supper, (which may come under consideration in their proper place) will doubtless extenuate their fault : But when our Lord has so clearly and fully made known his will upon this head, it is difficult to conceive of any thing that will be sufficient to discharge us from the guilt of ingratitude to our Saviour, and the want of a due regard to his authority, as our rightful sovereign, while we make it our practice to turn away from his table.

Another class of persons still may be applied to ; and they are those who pretend that the supper of the Lord is a temporary appointment, designed for the apostolick days only,

confined to them, and ceasing with them as to its use and obligation.

To such it must be said, their notion of this matter is glaringly a mistaken one. And it may with all freedom be thus spoken of, as the apostle, Paul has expressly assured us, and upon previous instruction immediately from Jesus Christ himself, that the "Lord's death" is to be "shewed forth until he comes," 1 Cor. 11. 26. What is the apostle's meaning in the phrase he here uses, "until he comes?" Surely he cannot intend the coming of Christ by his Spirit; for, in this sense, he had already come, and remarkably too on the day of pentecost, when the Spirit was poured out upon the apostles in miraculous gifts and powers. Neither could he mean the coming of Christ to destroy Jerusalem. This event, however awful in its effects upon the jewish nation, had no immediate reference to the gentile church at Corinth. There would be no pertinency in the apostle's arguing with this church, in relation to their observance of the Lord's Supper, upon such an interpretation of his words. And there is no other "coming of Christ," spoken of in

scripture, but his "coming" at the end of the world, "in the glory of his Father, with his holy angels," when a period will be put to the administration of God's kingdom in its present form. So that, if we may depend upon the apostle Paul, the sacramental supper was not a temporary institution, but a perpetual one ; not designed for the primitive christians in the first age only, but for all christians in all ages to the end of the world. For the death of Christ is to be "shewed forth until he come," and he will not come until the "mystery of God is finished," and "time shall be no more."

Besides, the passages of scripture which treat of this ordinance enjoin the observation of it, and point out the manner in which it should be done, were wrote, in the divine intention, for the use and benefit of christians throughout all ages, and not for their's only to whom they were immediately directed. There is no christian, in any part, or age of the world, but is as truly concerned, as the christians at Corinth, in that apostolick advice, 1 Cor. xi. 25, "let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of this bread, and drink of this cup."

The end also proposed by our Saviour, in the appointment of this sacred rite, is a clear and full proof that it is of perpetual continuance, and obligatory upon christians in all ages until the end of time. Whatever other ends might be in the view of our Saviour, this was certainly one, that the remembrance of his death, by a figurative representation of it, publicly recognised, might not be forgot, but kept strong and vigorous in the minds of christians. And if it was at all needful, in this way, to keep alive the memory of Christ's death, it was surely as needful in after ages, as in the first days of christianity. There was indeed less occasion for this appointment at first, because less danger of a forgetfulness of Christ's death. In succeeding ages, there would be increased danger lest he should be forgot. And that the remembrance of him might be preserved, continued, and upheld, he instituted this memorial. So that it was more especially designed for after ages, who, by this emblematical representation of him as crucified and slain, might have the reality of this fact, the great foundation of the christian scheme, lively in their minds. The lon-

ger it is since Christ's body was broken, and his blood shed, the more need there is of this memorial of it ; and there will be need of it, and continually increasing need, until time shall be no more. His death therefore must be " shewed forth," in the way of divine appointment, " until he comes." The obligation to this, instead of being lessened, grows stronger, in proportion to the distance from the time of his death, as a sacrifice for sin.

It may be added to what has been said, that the ordinance of the supper is as suitably and powerfully adapted, in its nature to be beneficial to christians in all ages, as in the first days of the gospel. It offers the same occasion, by figurative, yet expressive signs, for contemplation on the most affecting and interesting objects. It has the same virtue it ever had, and will retain it, in all future time, to awaken the attention, to excite affection, to melt the heart, and, in a word, to beget and confirm every real principle of goodness in the soul. It has all along been productive of these happy effects, it still produces them, and is equally fitted to answer so valuable an end

in time yet to come. Why then should the use of the ordinance be discontinued? Why should it be thought a temporary one? There is the same reason for its being a perpetual appointment, as for its being an appointment at all. It is equally fitted for the use of christians at all times, and may be, unless from their own faultiness, of like benefit to them. It would therefore be a dishonour to Christ, by putting an undue limitation on his goodness to his church, to suppose, that he should design so useful, so beneficial an institution for his disciples only in the first age, when they all, in all ages, might reap the same spiritual profit therefrom.

There is yet another sort of persons to be spoken to, the fearful and scrupulous, those who labour with doubts, and have their minds perplexed with difficulties. But, as my design here is, to be particular and full, that I may, if possible remove out of the minds of this kind of persons all scruples and fears, that they may come with comfort and pleasure to the Lord's table, I must defer what I have to say, until some further opportunity, if God shall please to grant it.

AMEN.

SERMON III.

ACTS ii. 42.

And they continued steadfastly—in breaking of bread.

SEVERAL classes of persons have been applied to, from these words, in relation to an attendance on the sacramental “breaking of bread.”

It remains to speak to the scrupulous and fearful, those who are kept from this ordinance, not from a thoughtless, careless temper of mind, much less an indulged contempt of the authority of Jesus Christ; but by reason of doubts and difficulties that lie in the way of their obedience to it. These are many and various. It shall be my endeavour to take

due notice of them all, so far as I am acquainted with them ; not studying to range them in any nice order, but rather bringing them to view as they may occur to mind.

The first ground of fear I would mention is, the apprehension many have of some peculiar kind of sanctity in this ordinance. They imagine it to be holy in a sense different from that, in which the other institutions of christianity are holy ; and are therefore scrupulous, as to their attendance on it ; while yet they can, without difficulty, attend the other appointments of gospel worship.

In order to remove this ground of fear, I would not say a word to lessen, in the minds of any, a just sense of that holy reverence with which they should always approach to the table of the Lord ; but it may, at the same time, be proper to put persons upon due care to guard themselves against superstitious notions, respecting the holiness of the bread and wine, of which they eat and drink at the sacramental supper. These, it may be, are the source, at bottom, of the scrupulous fear I am now considering. It takes rise, not from just sentiments of the nature, design, or ten-

dency of the Lord's-Supper ; but from a mind tinctured with superstitious awe and veneration. This is certainly the truth, if we imagine, that holiness, in any degree, is transmitted into the bread and wine by their consecration to the sacramental use. Many, I have reason to think, entertain this thought of the the matter. But it is entirely a false notion. The bread and wine are no otherwise holy, after their consecration, than as they are separated to an holy use, and in this way become capable of being improved to promote holiness in us. The ordinance of the supper is not therefore holy in a sense any way different from that, in which the other institutions of religion are holy. They are all holy, as intended, and adapted, to make men holy, and ought practically to be regarded without distinction, or discrimination. Surely we cannot, upon just and solid grounds, scruple the use of the sacramental institution, merely because it is an holy one, while we freely use the other institutions of religion, all which are holy also, and in the same sense precisely too, in which the supper of the Lord is holy. Yea, if the "breaking and eating of bread" at the

sacramental-table, should be esteemed, even more holy than any other acts of instituted religion, it would be so far from being a good reason why we should not do this duty, that it ought rather more powerfully to constrain us to it. For why should the Lord's-Supper be esteemed more holy, than the other appointments of christian worship? It can justly be so in no sense but this, its being better fitted to promote holiness in us. And shall any, who profess a serious sense of God, and the obligations of religion, scruple the use of the sacramental institution for this reason. They should rather look upon themselves so much the more bound to a faithful, constant, conscientious observance of it: Yea, so far as they have it in their view to become holy, or to be made more so, by their attendance on the institutions of the gospel, they should be particular in their care not to neglect this, as it is the most powerfully suited to promote this good end.

I shall subjoin here a remark not unworthy of notice. It is this. Christians, for many ages, by means of the popish doctrine of transubstantiation, entertained superstitious, not

to say idolatrous, notions of the sacramental bread and wine ; supposing that they were converted into the real body and blood of Jesus Christ. And though the doctrine, from whence these false notions took rise, has, since the reformation, been discarded by those who are called protestants ; yet it may be feared, that some tincture of the old leaven does still remain in the minds of too many. Thus much, at least, may naturally and reasonably be supposed, that christians, upon separating from the church of Rome, retained so much of their former superstition, as to place too great a difference between the sacramental supper, and other religious duties. For this reason they abstained from an attendance at the Lord's table, while they observed the other institutions of gospel worship ; and, by this means, there might be propagated, in the minds of many, from that day to this, such a notion of the peculiar holiness of this ordinance, as that they are hardly brought to pay a practical regard to it. Whether this is a just account of the matter, or not, it is certain, that many serious, good people entertain mistaken apprehensions of the holiness of this ordinance ; otherwise they would not be

induced, from such apprehensions, to abstain from the use of it. It can, with propriety and truth, be called an holy ordinance, only as it was appointed to an holy purpose and use, and as it is a proper and powerful means to make the observers of it holy, according to man's measure as God is holy. And surely, as has been said, this is a good reason why we should join in celebrating the Lord's-Supper ; but a very bad one why we should neglect to do so. Surely, the reasoning cannot be just, the supper of the Lord is holy, as being a divine appointment happily calculated to make men holy ; I ought not therefore to be a partaker at it, I may not approach to it. How glaringly absurd is such arguing as this ! Whereas, the arguing, on the contrary, is strictly right, and strongly conclusive, the sacramental-supper was instituted with a view to make men holy, and is powerfully fitted to such a purpose, it is therefore my wisdom, my interest, my duty, to be a partaker at it ; and the more holy it is, on account of its tendency and suitableness to make men holy, the more wise I shall approve myself, the more I shall consult my truest interest, the more will my conduct agree with what is right, proper, and

fit, while I am instant, steady, and diligent in paying a religious regard, in my practice, to this sacred institution of the gospel.

So that, upon the whole, the fear any serious, thoughtful, christians may have on their minds, relative to their participation of the Lord's-Supper, as taking rise from the holiness of this rite of gospel worship, has really no just foundation. You should rather fear, my brethren, lest you should dishonour Christ by neglecting a divinely appointed mean, and the most wisely and powerfully adapted one, in order to your being holy, while you neglect to give your presence at the sacramental table. You cannot indeed expect to be holy, to be sure not eminently so, while you disuse this special and powerful means in order to it.

Another thing, that keeps some from the gospel-supper, is a fear lest they should not live as may be reasonably expected of those, who "eat and drink in Christ's presence;" they think, and with great truth and justice, that all, who come to the table of the Lord, should adorn their character, as the disciples of Christ, by a well-ordered conversation; causing their "light to shine before others, that, seeing their good works, they may glo-

rify their Father in heaven." But they fear, lest they should not "walk worthy of the Lord." Others, they observe, are too frequently faulty in this regard, to the reproach of Christ, and scandal of his holy religion ; and, fearing lest they should be thus faulty, they are restrained from coming to the supper of their Lord ; imagining they had better be non-attendants at it, than run the hazard of this guilt.

To such I would say, your fear is just, but does not operate in a right manner. You ought to be "jealous over yourselves with a godly jealousy ;" encouraging a fear, lest you should act an unworthy part, and dishonour your Saviour, by a walk in the world unbecoming the gospel, and the highest profession of its bonds on you. But then, it should be your care to govern the influence of this fear, so as that, instead of being an hindrance to you in duty, it may rather invigorate your endeavours to put it fully in practice. Your fear is, lest you should not honour your profession ; and it is a fear that well becomes all the professors of christianity. But what ought, in true reason, to be its operation ? Surely, not to restrain you from making a profession.

This would be a counter action to its proper design, and genuine tendency. It should rather put you upon greater watchfulness and circumspection. It should quicken your zeal, and make you more earnest and resolute in your endeavours, under the blessing of God, to behave in the world with that sobriety, purity, and righteousness, which become those who sit down as guests at the table of Christ.

It is observable, the holy apostles were afraid lest those who professed faith in Christ, and were admitted to break that bread, which is the instituted memorial of his broken body, should be unmindful of the bonds of God that were upon them, and live in a manner unworthy of their character as the disciples of Christ. But how did their fear operate? Not by advising men to forbear professing Christ, or eating or drinking with him at his table. Not a word of this tendency is to be met with, any where in the New-Testament. But, in consequence of this fear, their exhortations were to "hold fast the profession of their faith;" to "take heed, watch and pray;" to be diligent and laborious that their walk in the world might be "worthy of that God who had cal-

led them into his kingdom." And this should be the influence of the fear I am now speaking of ; and this will be its influence, if duly regulated. It will not restrain any from remembering the dying love of their Lord, in the way of his appointment, but rather first urge them to it, and then make them earnest and faithful in their endeavours to behave, in all respects, as those ought to do, who are admitted to so near communion with their Saviour and Lord.

I shall not think it either impertinent, or unseasonable, if I add a word here to those communicants, who, by their unguarded, unbecoming conduct, are the occasion of that fear in the minds of many, which restrains them from joining with their christian brethren in partaking of the symbols of Christ's body and blood. It is too glaring a truth to be disowned, that, among the guests at the sacramental supper, there are too many who live as though they were insensible of the bonds they are under to "order their conversation in simplicity and godly sincerity, not by fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God." Instead of being bright examples of those virtues that are ornamental to christians, and honorary to the reli-

gion they profess, they are too much conformed to this evil world, and appear too like the men of it. The plain truth is, the unhallowed lives of those, who sit down at the Lord's table, has been a stumbling-block to many serious, considerate, well-disposed persons. Far from exciting them to glorify God by the lustre of these graces, they have rather, by their unchristian behaviour of themselves, made them afraid of professing Christ, lest they also should be a reproach both to him, and his holy religion. This, my brethren, is utterly a fault. We who "call Christ Lord, Lord, and eat and drink in his presence," should above all things make it our care to "walk worthy of him unto all pleasing." We should keep at the utmost distance from every thing vicious and immoral; and not only so, but should be found in the practice of all the virtues that are amiable and praise-worthy. We should be grave and modest in our behaviour, sober and useful in our discourse, diligent and faithful in our respective callings, just and honest in our dealings. We should daily live in the exercise of meekness, patience, faith, tem-

perance, humility. We should be courteous in our converse, gentle, kind, peaceable, and obliging in our carriage; and, as we have opportunity, should, according to our ability, "do good to all men, especially to the household of faith." In a word, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, we should think on these things," so think on them as to exhibit in our lives a conspicuous example of them: So shall we honour ourselves, and reflect glory on our Saviour and master, Jesus Christ; and, instead of deterring others from the table of the Lord, we shall, in the most constraining manner, invite and urge them to be present as guests at it.—But to leave this digression, if any should please so to call it.

Another difficulty still in the way of some, is a fear, lest, if they should be overcome to commit sin after they have ate and drank at the sacramental supper, they should never obtain forgiveness. This may not be a difficul-

ty that has perplexed the minds of many ; but some, I have reason to think, are kept from the Lord's-Supper through fear, taking rise from this view of the matter.

But it is a fear altogether imaginary. • Nothing in all the Bible gives the least countenance to it. Far from this, we are assured, in that sacred book, “ that if any man should sin,” be it before, or after, his breaking and eating bread at the sacramental table, “ we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus the righteous, who has been the propitiation for our sins.” And this Jesus, who died a sacrifice for transgression, has himself most peremptorily declared in terms too plain and express to be easily misunderstood, that but one sin, the sin of blaspheming the Holy Ghost, is excepted out of the gospel-grant of pardoning mercy. So that, whatever our sins may have been, and whensoever committed, whether before or after a profession of Christ, and eating and drinking in his presence, they come within the reach of offered and promised forgiveness, and shall certainly, upon our repentance, be pardoned for the sake of Christ, and on account of that atonement he has made for the sins of men.

It is true, sins that are committed after the highest profession of love to Christ, and subjection to his authority, are aggravated in their guilt ; but whatever aggravating circumstances attend then, they are not such as will obstruct the bestowment of God's mercy in the remission of them, in regard of those, who, in the exercise of true repentance, repair to him for this blessing. Those words of the apostle Paul contain enough in them, forever to satisfy us of this, " where sin has abounded, grace does much more abound ;" though we should take care we do not abuse this grace, by encouraging ourselves to sin, that God's grace in the pardon of it may abound towards us. This would argue the basest ingratitude. Shall we be evil, because God is good ? God forbid !

It is true likewise, if any, after such serious impressions as have put them upon an attendance " on the word, breaking of bread, and prayer," relapse into thoughtlessness and security, insomuch that they can sin wilfully," and in an habitual course, " the latter end with them is worse than the beginning ;" the danger awfully great, lest they should " fail of the

grace of God" and be "not again renewed to repentance." But the case even of this kind of persons is not without all hope. It is possible they may be awakened to a just sense of things, and be brought to that "repentance which is unto life, not to be repented of;" though their state, it must be acknowledged, is hazardous; as they cannot be renewed by repentance without extreme difficulty.

The apostle Paul sometimes supposes, that professors of religion, even those among them who have been admitted to the highest privileges of God's visible kingdom, may shamefully backslide. And what does he say hereupon? Does he put any upon neglecting gospel institutions through fear, lest they should afterwards relapse into sin? Far from this, he advises them to be steady and persevering in the use of them; and to take occasion from fear of a relapse, to be cautious and circumspect, to look well to themselves, to be upon their guard, and to hold out against all opposition in the way of well-doing, that, being faithful to the death, they may obtain the crown of eternal life. And this should be the influence of our fear, respecting sin after

having ate and drank at the table of the Christ. Instead of keeping us from this duty, it should keep us upon our guard, and make us the more watchful over our hearts and lives.

Another difficulty yet in the way of many to their attendance at the sacramental supper, is, a fear, lest they are not prepared for so sacred an ordinance.

To this it might be sufficient to say, the duty of this kind of persons is so plain, as not to admit of dispute. They should instantly set about the work of preparation, and give themselves no ease, until it is accomplished ; and the rather, because, if it is the real truth, that they are essentially wanting in a preparedness, in the frame of their minds, for an approach to the table of Christ, they can have no good hope towards God. They are unmeet for the kingdom of heaven, and shall not be admitted to sit down there at the eternal supper of the Lamb. And, surely, this is not a state to be continued in with peace and quiet of soul.

But, as this difficulty is the most common one, and keeps a great many from the sacramental table, I shall be more particular and

distinct in offering what may be sufficient to remove it away.

You say, you fear whether you are prepared to eat bread and drink wine with Christ at his table ; and your fear restrains you from attending this instance of duty.

Permit me to ask you, what do you mean by this preparation, you are afraid you are destitute of ? This is an important question in the present case, and the true answer to it will make way for the removal of all the difficulty that is perplexing to you.

Do you mean, when you say you are not prepared for the sacrament, that your state is such, as that, if you attend this duty, it must be done with some mixture of frailty and imperfection ? If this is what you mean, you are to be plainly told, that you will never be able to attend the memorial of your Saviour's death in a manner perfectly freed from all mixture of sin. You will, as long as you live, continue frail, imperfect creatures ; and God has made no provision in the Gospel to prevent it. If therefore you imagine, you must not come to the sacrament, until you can attend there without any mixture of corruption, you must never come : And should others

think as you do, neither would they come ; the consequence of which would be, that the sacramental supper would have no guests to attend it ; nor indeed ought it to have any. The real truth is, our Lord appointed the memorial of his death for poor, weak, imperfect, and sinful creatures, as the best of men always have been, and always will be to the end of the world. And if such may not remember the dying love of their Lord, in the way of his appointment, it must never be done in this world, and so never done at all. For good men, in the coming world, will be above the need, or use, of this, or any other instrumental mean, being perfect in their conformity to the image of Christ, as he is to the image of the invisible God.

Do you mean, when you say you are not prepared for the sacrament, that you have not as yet attained to a confirmed, well established state of goodness ? Surely, this should be no bar in your way. It ought rather to be a motive powerfully constraining you to give your instant and constant attendance on this institution of the gospel. For it was appointed by Christ, the head of his church, as a wisely and suitably-adapted mean, among

other things, to confirm the habits of grace, and make them well established principles of all virtuous and christian good practice ; and it is, by the use of this divinely appointed mean of grace, as well as by the word, that we are to grow, from the state of babes and children, to that of complete men in Christ. You will therefore not only dishonour Christ, but wrong yourselves, if, from such a mistaken notion, you neglect your duty. The more weak and imperfect you are in goodness, the more reason you have for the use of this mean of grace. How can you use a more proper or powerful method to grow up to the "fulness of Christ"? You would, if you were constant and conscientious in this near approach to God, and intimate communion with Christ, be formed more and more to the temper of heaven, and a meetness for the employments of that blessed world. Sin would continually grow weaker and weaker, and grace stronger and stronger. In a word, by thus commemorating the love of your Saviour, you would use a divinely appointed mean to strengthen your pious resolutions, invigorate your virtuous principles, and animate your pious endeavours to grow in a likeness of

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God, and Jesus Christ, and every thing that is spiritually good.

Do you mean, when you say you are not prepared for the sacrament, that you are ignorant of its nature, or of the manner in which you should attend at it ; and, not having sufficient knowledge relative to this institution of religion, you fear you should do ill to come to it ?

The answer here is easy and short. If you are in earnest in speaking of this as a difficulty, and it is the real truth that you are thus ignorant, there is no need you should long continue so, and the fault will be your own, if you do. You are favoured with all advantages, in order to gain a sufficiency of knowledge, with reference to the sacrament. You have the Bible in your hands, which records its institution, explains its nature and design, and directs as to the manner of attending at it. You have, likewise, within your reach, a variety of valuable books, purposely written by the best of men, for your help in understanding the scripture upon this head. You may also repair, whenever you please, to christian friends and ministers, for all needed instruction. And if, under the enjoyment of

such advantages as these, you continue ignorant, the fault will be your own, and it will be inexcusably great. It will indeed be evident, that this difficulty, with which you excuse yourselves from coming to the sacrament, is a mere pretence. It will surely be so esteemed by your Saviour, who will also be your Judge in the great day of reckoning.

Do you mean, when you say you fear whether you are prepared for the sacrament, that your fear is, whether you are the subjects of the saving grace of God, and so think you had better stay away from this ordinance, until you are more free from doubt upon this head?

To such, as it is my design more largely to consider this difficulty by itself in its proper place: I shall only say at present, It may be, your fear, lest you have not been partakers of the grace of God in truth, is a false one. You may, notwithstanding this fear, have "passed from death to life," and be known by Christ to be in the number of those who are HIS in the special and eminent sense. Many, among the true fearers of God, have lived, and died, under the prevalence of uncomfortable fears, respecting their spiritual

state. It is therefore no sure argument, that you have not been formed to a likeness to God in his moral glory, that you have no lively perceptions of it, but rather conflict with doubts and fears, lest this should not be the truth of your case. And let me further say here, the most likely way you can take for the removal of your doubts and fears, is, to give your attendance instantly, and to continue it steadily, at the sacramental table. What matter of wonder is it, you should be in doubt about the goodness of your state, while you habitually neglect your duty in as plain and evident an article, as any in the Bible? God may be displeased with this sin of yours, and "hide his face" from you. And what is also worthy of serious considerations while you neglect the sacrament, you neglect a mean of grace happily and powerfully suited to give you such views of the love of Christ, as may excite the exercise of love to him, in a degree enabling you to say, "Lord, thou knowest that I love thee." There are, among serious good christians, who can tell you, they have come away from the sacrament with a refreshing sense of their interest in the dying love of

their Saviour, though they have gone to it in darkness and perplexity.

But let it be supposed, that you are not as yet in what the scripture calls a regenerate state. Is there nothing, at the sacramental table, that is fitted to beget in you the life of God, and true holiness? Have there never been instances of those in whom the work of grace was begun with power, by means of a crucified Christ, here exhibited to open view? And why may not you also be thus effectually wrought upon, under the influence of divine grace?

I would not, by what I now say, be understood to encourage those to come to the ordinance of the Supper, who are thoughtless and unconcerned, insensible of sin, and unresolved as to putting themselves under the guidance, instruction, and government of Christ. But this is far from being the case of those I am speaking to. Their fear of coming to the sacrament; lest they should come in an unprepared manner; sufficiently discovers their temper of mind; indicating it to be religious, if not gracious. They would not offend God;

effitted by them. It were to be wished, all who come to this ordinance would come with this preparation of mind. It would, in this case, be better attended than it commonly is, more to the glory of God through Christ, and more to the edification of communicants in faith, and love, and comfort.

There are yet other difficulties to be mentioned. But these must be referred to some other opportunity. The good Lord bless what has been said, that it may be beneficial to us.

AMEN.

SERMON IV.

ACTS ii. 42.


And they continued steadfastly—in breaking of bread.

I HAVE taken occasion, from these words, to apply to several sorts of persons, in reference to their celebration of the sacramental-supper. The last I spake to, were those, who would gladly remember their Saviour and Lord in this way of his appointment, but that they are hindered by various perplexing doubts and fears. Some of these I have already mentioned, and endeavoured to remove.

The next difficulty, which I now proceed to consider, arises from a fear some have, lest they should not eat and drink at the supper of

their Lord in that SPIRITUAL mannér, without which they should only sin, if they should be guests at it. They imagine, they must be the subjects of SPIRITUAL life, or they cannot take of the bread, or wine ; or eat of the one, or drink of the other, in the exercise of that faith and love, without which they should rather profane the ordinance, than to attend on it to the honour of Christ, or the profit of their own souls. They had therefore, they conclude, better stay from it, until they are made spiritually “ alive to God through Christ.”

It is obvious to say in reply here, that no one can pray to God, read, or hear his word, or perform any religious duty in a spiritual manner, unless he is the subject of spiritual life. Fear, therefore, as taking rise merely from an apprehended want of this life, if consistent and uniform in its operation, will restrain persons from every instance of piety, as well as this of remembering their Saviour at the sacrament. They ought indeed, upon this principle, no more to pray, or hear God's word, or attend on any institution of religion, than this of the Supper. For, not being possessed of spiritual life, they can no more per-



form the former of these duties in the spiritual sense, than the latter. And what are we now brought to in real consequence? Religion, in all its branches, must be neglected, by all who have not "passed from death to life." And does this comport, in any measure, with the requirements of the gospel? Was it the view of God, in instituting the means of religion, that they should not be used, until one of the main ends, proposed by them, is effectually answered without them? Was it his design, that persons should sit idle, and do nothing, until, by the power of his grace, they are changed into "new men in Christ"? The holy Bible, that infallible rule of direction, no where suggests any thing to this purpose. On the contrary, it puts men upon the use of means as the way, and the only way, in which they may expect to be made "partakers of the divine nature." The "clean heart," and the "right spirit," are, upon the gospel plan of mercy, obtainable blessings. But how are they to be obtained? Says the answer of God himself, "I will be inquired of to do this for you." And that is the advice of our Saviour Jesus Christ, not to those only who had grace already, but to those also

who had it not, "Ask, and ye shall receive ; seek, and ye shall find ; knock, and it shall be opened to you." And Simon Magus, though at present destitute of a principle of spiritual life, was yet directed by an inspired apostle "to pray God if perhaps he might be forgiven." Merely the want of a spiritual principle cannot therefore be a good reason, why we should not be in the use of any instituted mean of religion. If it is, those ought not to pray, who are not spiritually alive to God. For they can no more spiritually perform this duty, than any other ; and if duty may not be performed, unless spiritually performed, they may no more pray than "break bread" at the Lord's table. But persons, not spiritually alive, are not only allowed, but expressly directed, even by God himself, to pray to him : From whence it unquestionably appears, that merely the want of spiritual life is not a valid reason, why duty, in any instance whatever, may not be attended.

There are, my brethren, other principles, besides that of spiritual life, from which persons may perform duty. They may do it from a principle of fear, "being persuaded thereto by the terrors of the Lord" ; they

may do it from a principle of hope, expecting in this way to obtain the divine favour ; they may do it from a principle of obedience, as having their minds impressed with a serious, deep sense of the bonds of God that are upon them ; yea, they may do it from a principle of faith that is real, though it should fall short of that which is saving : All which are good principles of action, though not the highest and best.

And, in consequence of these principles, that are good in themselves, they may perform duty also in a manner morally, if not spiritually, good ; they may do it heartily, in opposition to hypocrisy ; they may do it earnestly, in opposition to heedlessness and formality ; they may do it with awakened affections, in opposition to dulness and coldness ; yea, they may do it in the exercise of a real faith in God, and in his Son Jesus Christ, though their faith should not be that precious faith, which is peculiar to the justified through the redemption that is in Jesus Christ.

And as duty in general, and as it respects the breaking of bread at the Lord's table in particular, may be performed from such principles and in such a manner, shall any live in

the omission of it, merely because they cannot perform it from a principle, and in a manner, still higher and more noble ? This, surely, is not right. It cannot be justified, either upon the footing of reason, or revelation.

It is readily acknowledged, when men, besides being destitute of a spiritual principle, have so little sense of the nature and obligations of religion, as that they can attend its duties in a thoughtless, careless, customary manner ; or engage in the performance of them, only that they may be in the fashion, or with a view to wear a cloak for reputation, or that they might the more advantageously carry on their worldly and carnal designs : I say, when, besides the mere want of spiritual life, persons are in a disposition thus to attend duty, they had as well not do it at all. Perhaps, it would be less dishonourary to God, to omit it, than to perform it thus heedlessly and hypocritically. But shall the same be said of that performance of it before described ? Shall those, who, though they are not spiritually alive, yet have upon their minds a serious sense of God and religion, and can attend its duties with earnestness, affection, and faith ; shall such as these discourage

themselves herefrom, or be discouraged by others ? It ought not to be. There is certainly a wide difference between thoughtless, senseless, secure sinners, and those who are earnestly concerned about the great affairs of religion,—who are disposed to seek God with their heart, and to wait upon him in all the ways of his appointment, that they may be savingly enlightened, and quickened by him. The prayers of the former may be abomination to him, much more a participation of the symbols of Christ's body and blood ; while he may regard the former, approving of their endeavours, in the use of the means he has appointed, in order to their being spiritually blessed by him. Did our Saviour ever discourage such from coming to him ? Was he not rather moved with compassion towards them ? Was he not particularly urgent with them “ to seek God that he might be found of them ” ? And were there none in the apostles' days, not better qualified, who sat down at the sacramental supper ? Those holy men of God gladly admitted multitudes of this sort to communion with them in “ breaking of bread.” And could they now speak from the excellent glory, I doubt not but they

would say, their fears were groundless ; they ought to get the better of them, and not suffer themselves, any longer, to be detained from so advantageous a mean of religion as that of the sacramental supper. And this leads me

To another difficulty in the way of some ; and this is, an apprehension of the Lord's Supper as intended, in its appointment, for those only, who are partakers of the grace of God in the special, or saving, sense. The ordinance, say they, is a privilege appropriated to persons of this character. No other have a right to it ; and should they lay in a claim, it would be, in the view of God, nothing better than presumption. And as we are in doubt whether our faith is that by which "the just shall live," we doubt our having a right to the sacrament, and so had better stay from it, until we are well satisfied that we are believers unto life. This is a difficulty that has often lain heavy upon the minds of too many ; either keeping them from the table of the Lord, or making their presence there uncomfortable, if not, at times, greatly distressing. To such I would say,

If it is indeed the truth, that the sacramental supper is designed for those only who are endowed with saving grace, none but such ought to come to it : Nor ought any other to be encouraged to do so. This is a plain case, so plain as not to admit of dispute. And as their right to come, is, upon this supposition, essentially connected with their being the subjects of true grace, they must be well satisfied they have this grace, or they cannot, upon just and solid grounds, be satisfied that they have this right. And was there no other reason to question, whether it is a truth, that the sacramental supper is appropriated to those only who are believers in the saving sense, insomuch that none else may warrantably come to it, this I should esteem a very good one. For who then would eat and drink at the Lord's table, but those who had some good degree of assurance, respecting the safety of their spiritual state ? And how few, alas, are these ? It is truly a rare thing to meet with christians that have got above doubts and fears, relative to the goodness of their character in the gospel estimation. The table of the Lord must consequently,

upon the impleaded supposition, be surprisingly thin of guests ; unless those should appear at it, who had no right to be there, or, what amounts to the same thing, in the present case, who did not know that they had this right, or that were any other than bold intruders ; for this they could no otherwise know, than by being beyond doubt as to the goodness of their state God-ward. Surely, it was never the intention of our Saviour, in appointing, the sacramental supper, to limit an attendance at it to those few only, who had got above doubt or fear, as to their being christians in the saving sense ; and yet, this must have been his intention, if those only may warrantably give their attendance, who are the subjects of true grace ; because they must know themselves to be so, or they cannot know they have any divine warrant to eat of this gospel-supper. The plain truth is, this restriction of a right to the sacrament, will at once exclude multitudes from it who are real christians, because they are weak and doubting ones. None such, if a right to this ordinance is connected with the reality of grace, ought to come to it. For, so far as they are in doubt

of their being real good christians, they must doubt of the lawfulness of their being guests at it. And if they doubt of their right to be at the sacrament, they will incur the charge of guilt if they come to it. That saying of the apostle Paul, Rom. xiv. 23, is as applicable in the case of doubting as to a right to the Lord's-Supper, as in the case he particularly mentions, "He that doubteth is damned*

* The word, rendered here *damnation*, means the judgment of a man's conscience, fastening upon him the charge of guilt. And this it will do, in the case the apostle is upon, if it does its proper office; "because, (as he goes on to reason) he eateth not of faith," that is, he eateth, not being fully persuaded in his mind, that he might lawfully eat. And this is sin. For as it follows, in the next words, "whatsoever is not of faith is sin;" that is, whatever a man doth, not being persuaded, so as to be beyond doubt, that he might lawfully do it, he sins in what he does. *Faith* stands here in opposition to *doubting*, and therefore means such a persuasion of mind as leaves no room for hesitation, as to the lawfulness of an action. The greek work translated here *doubteth*, is, as Mr. Lock observes, in Rom. iv. 20, translated *staggered*; and is there opposed to *strong in faith*; or to *fully persuaded*, as it follows in the next verse: And this exhibits the true meaning of the apostle, in the text we are upon. His words, it

Thousands of those who might be worthy communicants at the Lord's table, and receive great spiritual profit by being there, will be excluded from it, if those only may

mental supper, and that faith by which a man is justified, are inseparably connected by the gospel constitution, no one, whether he never has been, or now is a communicant at it, ought to appear a guest there, unless he is sure that he is a believer to life, that is, so persuaded of this as to have no doubt about it in his mind. If these now are all excluded, and exclude themselves they must, or be condemned by their own consciences as chargeable with guilt if they do not: I say, if all these are excluded, how amazingly thin will be the appearance of guests at the sacramental supper! By far the greater part in all our churches must no more come to this ordinance as communicants, until they are so satisfied of the goodness of their state, in the spiritual sense, as to be in no doubt about it: And, perhaps, there may be some churches to whom it ought not to be administered, there not being a sufficient number in them that can "eat in faith;" that is, with such a persuasion of their being the subjects of converting grace, as excludes all doubt from their minds. Perhaps, this may be the case with respect to some at least of their pastors; who then shall administer the ordinance to them? Surely, our Lord could never intend to make an attendance at his table a matter of almost constant perplexity to his disciples!

rightfully come to it, who can come, not doubting of the goodness of their character as christians. I cannot suppose our Lord has made the way to his table so strait and narrow ; neither can I bring myself to think, that he ever intended this appointment of his religion to be an occasion of embarrassment to the minds of his disciples, those of them especially that are weak, or fearful, and need rather to be encouraged to, than deterred from, the practice of their duty.

The most proper and direct answer therefore to the difficulty under consideration is, a denial of the foundation on which it is built, namely, that saving grace is a qualification without which persons may not come to the table of the Lord. If those may warrantably come, as allowed by their Lord to come, who have not as yet attained to that faith which is saving, all ground of perplexity from this quarter is at once removed away. And that this is the real truth, I shall endeavour to make evident to you. And that I may do it in the most easy, and yet most satisfying way, I shall turn your view to the practice of the inspired apostles, in admitting

persons to communion with them in "breaking of bread."

And was this such as will countenance the thought, that nothing less than a faith that is saving will qualify for the sacrament, or that none who are not thus qualified, ought to come to it? Far from this, their practice obviously and unavoidably leads us to think just the reverse; namely, that the sacramental institution was designed for the use and benefit of professing believers in general, whether their faith is of the special, or common kind. It is certain, the several communities of christians, in apostolick times, were constituted of two sorts of believers; believers unto life, and believers whose faith was not an abiding principle of good action. And it is as certain that they all, unless excluded for open scandal, were partakers at the Lord's table, and this under apostolick direction; yea, as having some or other of the apostles at their head, and leading in the administration. Nay, it is evident beyond dispute, that it was the practice of the apostles to admit professing believers to the supper of the Lord under circumstances, wherein neither they, nor the persons themselves, could, upon rational evidence,

know, whether their faith was any other than that common one which would consist with their perishing beyond the grave. The three thousand persons we read of, in my context, as admitted to "break bread," with the apostles, were admitted to this gospel privilege the very day they were convinced that Jesus was the Christ, and professed faith in him as such. And it is the truth of fact, that it was their practice to receive persons to communion with them, in all the privileges of God's visible kingdom, upon a bare profession of faith in Christ, without waiting for evidence from its fruits, that it was the faith by which "the just do live." We nowhere read, in the sacred books, of their delaying to baptize any, or to admit them to fellowship in the Lord's Supper, until it was made evident either to them, or the persons themselves, that they were the subjects of that faith which is connected with salvation. Far from this, they IMMEDIATELY baptized, and admitted to the sacrament, all that professed faith in the gospel-revelation, and upon this profession only. Surely, they would not have been thus hasty in their admissions to a participation in gospel ordinances, if they had thought, that

christian professors might not, with the allowance of their Saviour, join together in "eating and breaking bread," until they were the subjects of that faith which is justifying. Had this been their sentiment, it cannot be supposed, without dishonouring their character, that they would at once, without any delay, have owned all that made a profession of faith as disciples, admitting them to fellowship with themselves in all the privileges of the gospel dispensation. It might rather, with all propriety, have been expected, that they would have taken time to advise, caution, and guard their hearers ; waiting for credible evidence, in the judgment of rational charity, that they were believers in the saving sense before they allowed them to be partakers at the Lord's-Supper. Had they looked upon it as a truth, that this ordinance was intended by our Lord, in his appointment of it, for the use of those only who were believers unto life, it is unaccountably strange, that they should have encouraged, yea, directed such numbers to the use of it, upon a bare profession only, before there had been opportunity for the trial of their faith, or the exhibition of reasonable proof that it was of the saving kind.

They knew that our Lord had said to believers in him, "then are ye my disciples, if ye continue in my word." And again, "not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doth the will of my father which is in heaven." They knew also, from what they had seen themselves, that, among those who had professed faith in Christ, there were some, yea, a great many, whose faith did not "work by that love," either to God or man, which the gospel makes necessary to denominate it a faith that is saving. They could not therefore admit persons to christian fellowship in gospel ordinances, merely upon a verbal profession of faith, looking upon this profession as credible evidence, that they were truly sanctified. For it was not, in the judgment of the largest rational charity, good evidence in the case. Instead of being convinced, upon just and solid grounds, that it was a justifying faith, there was reason rather to fear, at least, in regard of many, that it was no other faith than would leave them short of heavenly salvation. It ought not therefore to be supposed, when the apostles so suddenly admitted persons to baptism, and the Lord's-

Supper, upon a bare profession of faith in Christ, that they imagined, that this profession gave credible proof that they were believers in the saving sense, or that they esteemed them as such. It is far more reasonable to think, on the contrary, that they understood, by the faith here professed, no more than such a conviction that "Jesus was the Christ," as to be therefrom disposed and influenced to a readiness to own him as their Saviour and Lord ; and, in consequence hereof, to put themselves under his care, guidance, and tuition ; and to be found in the use of his appointments, as the best method they could take to be further enlightened, improved, and trained up in the way they should go, in order to their finding eternal life. If gospel institutions are considered as a means wisely and powerfully fitted to cultivate and improve such a faith as this, and as designed by God for the use of those who have it, in order to their becoming christians, formed to a "meetness, for the inheritance of the sanctified by faith in Jesus Christ," the conduct of the apostles was exactly such as it was proper and reasonable it should be. It is beyond all doubt with me, that this was their sentiment

concerning these institutions ; and that this also was their view in admitting these professors to an attendance on them. Nor, unless they acted under the influence of this thought, and with this view, is it possible, as I imagine, to justify either the wisdom of their conduct, or its faithfulness to God, or the souls of men : Nor can they be justified, upon any other scheme of thought, who encourage persons in the use of gospel institutions, who are not clearly satisfied, upon proper trial of their faith by its fruits, that it is of the saving kind.

The plain truth is, no good reason can be given, why the institutions of the visible kingdom of God should not be intended for the use and benefit of all professing christians, seriously concerned about their souls, and everlasting salvation ; though their faith, at present, should be no other than that which is the effect of the ordinary illuminations and assistance of the divine Spirit. They are as suitably adapted to beget, as to increase, a faith that is saving. And it is, perhaps, in the serious, diligent, persevering use of these instituted means of grace, that persons, gen-

erally speaking, are made holy, really and truly so, as well as improved in this gracious quality of their minds. Men, it is true, must have faith in the gospel-revelation, before they can attend its institutions, unless they should do it from a principle of hypocrisy. Accordingly the apostles admitted none to christian communion, until they professed faith in Christ.* But, upon doing this, they

* It may be worthy of remark here, as those, to whom the gospel was preached in the apostles' days, were either *Jews* or *Gentiles*, they could have admission into the visible kingdom of Christ, only by baptism, with a previous profession of faith in him as the Son of God, and Saviour of the world. But then it ought to be considered, this profession they might make from a real and strong persuasion of mind that he was "the Son of God," and his religion that alone by which they could be saved ; while, at the same time, their faith, which was the ground of their admission into Christ's visible kingdom, might fall short of that which would interest them in eternal life. Our Saviour himself has put this beyond dispute, not only by declaring more than once, in express words, "that "many who believed on him" were not believers unto life ; but by a variety of parables, which he spake on purpose to convey this sentiment, that persons might be visible members of his kingdom, though their faith was not of the saving kind ;

received them into the kingdom of grace ; not waiting for evidence that they were al-

as you may read at large, in the 13th chapter of Matthew's gospel. Nay, so far was he from supposing, that all that professed faith in him, and had thereupon been admitted, as disciples, into his visible kingdom, were the subjects of that " faith by which the just do live," that he not only compares many of them to *tares* growing up with the *wheat* ; but solemnly prohibits their being " rooted up," and publishes it as his pleasure, that both be suffered to " grow together, until the time of the harvest." One reason of this, without all doubt, was, that they might, by the cultivation of gospel means, and advantages, be changed into *good wheat*. In the natural world this is impossible ; but not so, in the spiritual kingdom of Christ. *Tares* may be, and often have been, converted into *wheat* : And one thing designed by our Saviour in suffering tares to have a being in his church unquestionably was, that this conversion, under gospel culture, might be effected. In this respect there is an *essential* difference between God's kingdom that is above, and his kingdom here on earth. None but such as have been partakers of the grace of God in truth shall have admission granted to them into the heavenly kingdom. And provision has accordingly been made to bring this into event. For one, that infallibly knows " what is in man," is the appointed judge, with whom it belongs to determine, who the persons

ready fit for the kingdom of glory, but putting them at once under the enjoyment of all

are that shall have entrance into heaven. And none but such as he knows, beyond the possibility of mistake, have been "sanctified through faith in him," shall see his face there. And had it been, in like manner, the intention of God, that none but the "renewed in the spirit of their minds," should be admitted into his visible church on earth, and partake of its visible privileges, he would, without all doubt, have taken sufficient care, so to have guarded the affair of admission as to have excluded all others. But this he has not done. There is no divinely constituted judge, or judges, on earth, either among the clergy or laity, considered singly, or as united in a body, who are qualified to make a *certain* judgment, respecting the real character of any of those who may desire to be admitted to fellowship in gospel ordinances; neither are the persons, who offer themselves, always able to make a just judgment of their own character, and never an absolutely certain one. Christ is the one only judge of the internal state of men; nor will this be *certainly* known, until the day of the revelation of his righteous judgment. It is, therefore, highly reasonable to think, that there is a difference between the terms of admission into the church on earth, and the church in heaven. If they were the same, it would be absurd to suppose, that no effectual provision should be made to keep those out of the church here, who are disqualified for an admission into the church of God that is above.

gospel means, privileges, motives, and advantages, that they might, by a wise and good

The plain truth is, it is no where suggested, in any part of the old or new-testament, that all those who are members of the visible church here, and admitted to partake of its visible privileges, are really and certainly saints ; or that, as such, they will hereafter be joined to " the general assembly, and church of the first-born, which are written in heaven." The intention of God, therefore, in erecting a visible kingdom, here on earth, with a variety of visible means, helps, privileges, and advantages, was not merely to enlarge and brighten the qualifications of those, who are already *essentially* qualified for heaven ; but to form those also to a meetness for it, who may as yet be destitute of this meetness : And the institutions of this kingdom are all of them so contrived, as to be, at once, equally and powerfully adapted, both to begin, and carry on, the work of sanctification in the souls of all that are members of it.

I may properly subjoin here, the divinely appointed way, in which persons become members of the visible church of Christ, is utterly inconsistent with the supposition, that, in order to their being so, they must be the subjects of saving faith, or judged to be so. A profession of faith in Christ, in apostolick times, was *that*, without which, neither *Jews* nor *Gentiles*, of whom the world then consisted, could, by baptism, be admitted members of his visible kingdom. But how was it possible, that even the apostles, much

use of them, be made "men of God," form to a "meetness for the inheritance of

less their successors in after ages, who could judge by the outward appearance only, not having it in their power to inspect the hearts of others, should be able to determine, whether the faith they professed was of the saving kind? And it is certain, it was always of this kind, neither in the first times of the gospel, nor in any age since. Shall we say that those were not members in the visible kingdom of Christ, whose faith was short of that which is saving? This must be said, if saving faith is a necessary qualification in order to visible membership in the church of Christ. And will it not herefrom unavoidably follow, that it is impossible to know, who are, and who are not, members of Christ's visible kingdom? Yea, whether he has any such kingdom in the world?

Besides, it ought to be remembered, that the children of those, who are members of Christ's visible church, are, by the constitution of God, from the first coming into existence, members of this kingdom in common with their parents. So it was under the *Jewish* dispensation. And so it is now under the *Christian*; if there is any validity in one of the principal arguments, by which we vindicate our practice, in baptising the infants of those, who are members of Christ's church. We baptise them, because they are born disciples, members, in common with their parents, of the same visible kingdom, un-

saints in light." And it was, doubtless, the design of God, in erecting the gospel dispen-

the administration of Jesus Christ. Baptism is the badge, sign, or token of this privilege, by which they are distinguished from the children of those parents, who are without the pale of the church. With respect to *these*, who are by far the greater part of the visible kingdom of God, none will say, they were when they first commenced members of this kingdom, the subjects of saving faith. A membership in the church of Christ was their birth-right, an absolute grant of the favour of God toward them. And members of this church they will be, whether their parents bring them to baptism, neglect to do so, or are hindered by the invented requirements of man. For baptism, with respect to infants, is the mark of Christ, publicly owning them as members of his kingdom, not a rite by which they are admitted into it.

It will, perhaps, be said here, should it be allowed, and the infant seed of believers are, in common with their parents, members of the kingdom of Christ, yet it must, at the same time, be affirmed, that this gives them no right, when they come to years, to special gospel ordinances. In order to this, they must profess saving faith, in Christ, and explicitly covenant to be his : It is this, and this only, that instates them in this right. The reply is, if the gospel was to be preached to our native Indians, or to other pagan people, or to the Jews in any place whither they have been scattered, they would have no right, any more than those the apostles preached

sation, with so many powerful, well adapted means and advantages, to train up all that are

to, in their day, to special gospel ordinances, until, by a previous profession of faith in Christ, they had been admitted, by baptism, into that visible church of which he is head. But this cannot, with truth, be applied to those, who are already members of this church ; as is the case, with respect to such adults as had, in their infancy, the mark of disciples put upon them by the water of baptism. How far it may be expedient, as tending to edification, for *these* previously to their coming to special ordinances to profess faith in Christ, and openly covenant to be his, I dispute not at present. But thus much I will venture to say, that their right to special ordinances is not at all founded on any such profession or covenant, but on their membership in the church of Christ. Being members of this church, as truly so as those who communicate at the table of the Lord, they have a divinely established right, when they come to years, to all ~~the~~ visible means, privileges, and advantages of the ~~gospel~~ visible kingdom : Nor has any church on earth a power delegated to them, from him who is head over all, to hinder them from the exercise of this right, unless their behaviour is such as that, in a way of christian discipline, a stop is put to it conformably to the direction of the gospel. The plain truth is, they are either members of the visible kingdom of Christ, or they are not. There is no medium here. If they are members at all, they are as much so as they can be. It is not in the pow-

under it, as in a school, "from faith to faith," from a common faith to a special one, and

er of man to make them more so than they are already. The owning the covenant, as it is called, that they may have baptism for their children, according to the manner of these churches ; or their owning the same covenant, or a like one, that they may be admitted, as we commonly speak, to full communion, makes no alteration as to their membership in the kingdom of the Son of God. They were before as truly, and as much members in this kingdom, as they are now. There are no *half members* in the visible kingdom of Christ. Whoever are members at all, are *whole* members ; and, as such, have a right, at mature years, to a seat at the table of the Lord, unless, by their unchristian conduct, they have forfeited it. The churches of Christ, I fear, are generally and greatly wanting in their duty to those, who are visible members of the same body with themselves, while they take little or no care, that they pay due honour to the special institutions of christianity. Instead of laying obstacles in their way, preventive of this, they should remove them so far as it is in their power ; giving them all the encouragement, and assistance they may need. If they see their way clear to bring their children to baptism, and are seriously desirous of it, they should be permitted to do it ; though religious fears and scruples should restrain them from coming to the table of the Lord ; in which case, they should be instructed in meekness, with all long-suffering and forbearance.

from a special one in a lower degree, to an higher, until the subjects of it are complete in Christ.

But, if their neglect of this ordinance should appear to arise from habitual carelessness and inattention, discovering their contempt of it, they should be re-proved and admonished ; and, if finally obstinate in their contempt, they should, in the gospel way, be cut off from their relation to Christ. But I may not carry this note to a greater length : Nor should I have so enlarged it, had it not been my view to signify my sentiments, with respect to some of the disputes of the present day ; which appear to me founded on gross ignorance of the real nature of Christ's visible kingdom.

Since the penning the above note, and putting it into the printer's hands, I observed, upon occasionally looking over the records of the First Church in Boston, of which I am pastor, the following questions, with an affirmative answer to them.

“ Whether the relation of immediate children of church members be such, as giveth the church a church-power over them ? And, consequently, whether it is the duty of the church to exercise that power regularly upon them, that their knowledge and life may be answerable to the engagements of their relation ? And whether it be the church's mind, that solemn notice be given to them seasonably ? Voted by the church in the affirmative, on the 29th of the 11th month, 1656. In agreement with this declared

Enough has now been said to make it evident, that saving grace is not a qualification, without which persons may not come to the supper of the Lord.

Two things are commonly objected against what has been said, which it may be proper and needful to take some notice of here.

The first is the case of the Ethiopian eunuch, who, upon desiring to be baptized, received that answer from Philip, who had been expounding the scripture to him, “ if thou

sense of the church, several acts of discipline are recorded ; among them, the following :

——— “ Son of our brother——of the age of 16 years, born and baptised into the fellowship of the covenant, for his choosing evil company, and frequenting a house of ill report, and that unseasonable times, with bad persons, was called before the church, and admonished, the 3d of the 1st month, 1653.”

I have here inserted the sense of this church, respecting their duty towards baptised persons, and their practice thereupon, in a way of discipline ; because, as I imagine, they are truly scriptural, and if copied after, with due care and wisdom, would serve the church of God vastly more, than all that has ever been controversially wrote, about the right of persons that have been baptised to bring their children to baptism, or to “ break bread” themselves at the table of the Lord.

believest with all thine heart, thou mayest." The plea here is, saving faith was in regard of this person, made necessary in order to his being admitted to the ordinance of baptism. And if he might not be baptised without this faith, to be sure he might not be a partaker at the Lord's table.

The answer is easy. It is said, without sufficient reason, that "believing with all the heart" means the same thing with saving faith. Many, in the days of Christ, and his apostles, heartily believed; yea, their whole heart was in their faith, insomuch that they received the word with joy, yea, a strong motion in all the passions and affections of their heart; while yet, their faith was not an abiding principle, as appeared afterwards, by their falling away in a time of temptation, or by their being led aside by the cares of the world. And this might have been the case of this eunuch, for ought any thing that is known to the contrary: Besides, the eunuch, in answer to Philip, did not say that he "believed with all his heart." His words import nothing more than single naked belief. Said he, "I believe that Jesus is the Son of God;" upon which he was straitway

baptised. But if his answer had been, "I believe with all my heart, that Jesus is the Son of God," it would not have been evident, that he was the subject of a faith that would have argued his being born of God : To be sure, he could not know that he was, upon just and solid grounds, unless by inspiration from above ; and without this, he would have been too hasty, and indeed rash, if his declaration concerning his faith was intended to convey this thought.

It may possibly be thought by some, that "believing with all the heart" is too strong a mode of speech to mean any thing short of a faith that is connected with life. But it is a certain truth, that persons may believe in Jesus as the Son of God, and Saviour of the world ; really in opposition to deceit and hypocrisy ; heartily, in opposition to the want of affection ; and "with all their heart," as signifying the passionate emotion of their whole soul ; while yet their faith may have no depth of root, and may leave them short of that renovation of mind without which they cannot be saved. It may be worth remembering here, it is said 2 Chron. xv. 12, that

“all Judah entered into a covenant to seek the Lord God of their fathers with all their heart, and with all their soul.” It follows in the 15th v. “and all Judah rejoiced at the oath; for they had sworn with all their heart; and God was found of them.” Surely, no one will say, that, by “all the heart,” in this passage, we are to understand a heart that had been renewed by the grace of God. The most the phrase can be supposed to import is, that they entered into this covenant in real earnest, as having in motion the several passions and affections of their heart. So this eunuch believed, before he was baptised; and yet, neither he, nor they, might be the subjects of that sanctifying grace, without which they could not enter into that life which is eternal in heaven.

The other objection is taken from those words of the apostle Paul, which he spake with immediate reference to a participation at the Lord's-Supper, 1 Cor. xi. 28. “Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.” Now, a man's having, or not having, that faith which interests him in the purchases of the redeemer's cross, being an affair of the greatest im-

portance, it is supposed, that this is the faith about which we are directed to examine ourselves, and so go, or forbear to go, to the Lord's-Supper, as we find ourselves to be, or not to be, the subjects of it.

In answer whereto I would say : It is readily acknowledged to be a matter of great importance to examine into our faith, that we may know, whether it is a faith that is connected with salvation ; and it may be fit and proper, as it would answer some very good ends, thus to examine ourselves, when we are about to go to the table of the Lord ; though this is not the examination the apostle has here in view. The examination, he directs to, does not so much relate to the christian's character as savingly converted, as to his knowledge and faith with reference to the sacramental supper. The case was this : The Corinthians, to whom he was now writing, had been very irregular and disorderly in their celebration of the Lord's Supper, for which the apostle, in this 11th chapter of his epistle to them, sharply reproves them ; and, in order to rectify their disorders, he particularly relates to them the institution of the supper, as he had received the account of it im-

mediately from Christ himself, that, knowing its nature and design, they might observe it in a more worthy manner. In order whereto, his direction follows, "let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup." As if he had said, I have laid before you, in plain easy words, the nature and design of the sacramental supper as instituted by Jesus Christ. Examine yourselves by this rule, and do it seriously, carefully, and faithfully. This I advise you to, as a proper and suitable expedient to prevent your coming to this ordinance in the irreverent, indecent manner you have formerly done. In this way, you may come in a more worthy and becoming manner, to the honour of Christ, and your own spiritual profit. What the apostle aims at is, to put them upon duly distinguishing between this supper of the Lord, and their own, which they ate previous to it; looking upon it, not as a common meal, and partaking of it as such, but as an instituted memorial of Christ's dying love. This they might do, though their faith as yet was no other than that, which is the effect of the ordinary influence of the divine Spirit. Doubtless, a very considerable number of

these Corinthians had no higher a faith than this; and if the apostle intended, that they should so examine themselves as not to come to the sacrament any more, unless they could find that they had saving faith, a very great part of this church must have abstained from the use of this ordinance. But this the apostle had not in view. His only design was, to direct to such an examination, more especially in relation to the sacramental supper, as might happily influence them to come to it in a more becoming manner, and as might reasonably be expected of those, who eat and drink of those symbols, which figuratively represent the dying love of Christ towards sinners.

But the design of the apostle in this chapter will be more largely illustrated, when I come to consider the next difficulty that hinders many serious christians from an approach to the Lord's table. This is an important difficulty, and the occasion of perplexing fear to a great many. The consideration of it must, therefore, be left to some other opportunity.

I shall only say further at present, It is not an easy matter for christians, especially chris-

tians that are weak in faith, or that are but beginners in religion, to determine concerning their faith, that it is, not of the common, but saving kind. It would therefore be inconvenient and unfit to put them upon making this determination, previous to their going to the sacrament, and as a qualification in order to it, and without which they might not attend at it. It would unavoidably throw the minds of many that are real christians, as well as other serious, well-disposed persons into perplexity and fear, and keep them from coming to this ordinance, though they might otherwise come to it with profit to themselves, and so as to honour their master Jesus Christ. I cannot suppose, the apostle would have given this occasion of distressing concern, as he must have done, in thousands of instances, if the examination he directs to, in this text, refers to a determination of our faith as saving, in order to our going to the sacrament.

The good Lord bless what has been now said to the removal of those fears, which keep any from the table of the Lord; and may there, for the time to come, be seen a greater number of welcome guests at it!

AMEN.

SERMON V.

ACTS ii. 42.

And they continued steadfastly—in breaking of bread.

I HAVE taken occasion, from this text, to speak to those whose minds are perplexed with difficulties, which keep them from attending the sacramental “breaking of bread.” Several of these difficulties have been already mentioned, and that said which was thought sufficient for the removal of them.

I now proceed to another difficulty, and that which, perhaps, has been the greatest obstacle in the way of many serious, well-disposed christians to the Lord’s table, and this is, a fear of “eating and drinking unworthily,” and hereupon becoming “guilty of the body and blood of the Lord,” and “sealing damnation to themselves.” This fear has unhappily taken rise of a mistaken apprehension of those words of the apostle Paul, 1 Cor. xi. 27, “whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the

Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord." And again, ver. 29, "He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body."

The readiest, and most effectual way, as I imagine, to obviate this difficulty, and give ease to the minds of those who may be perplexed with it, will be to be particular and distinct in ascertaining the precise meaning of the apostle, in the phrases he uses in these texts, "eating and drinking unworthily;" being "guilty of the body and blood of the Lord;" and "eating and drinking damnation to himself;" and then in applying what may be offered to the case of those, who may be under perplexing fear, from these passages of sacred writ, in a few remarks, or observations, suited to give them relief and help.

I shall, in the first place, endeavour, with all plainness, to open the meaning of the apostle in the above recited words, that have been the occasion of difficulty to serious christians.

Only, before I come to this, I would make a previous note, and desire [it may be particularly attended to, and all along remembered, in the following discourse. It is this :—The

passages, we are going to explain, are not independent sentences, the proper meaning of which is to be gathered from the mere force of the words, in themselves simply considered, but parts of a well-cohering discourse ; and can therefore be explained in no way, but by considering the design in view, the part they bear in the discourse, and how they stand connected with it. The not duly considering these things is, I believe, the reason their true meaning has so often been unhappily misunderstood. "Eating and drinking unworthily" at the Lord's table, considered in general, will never lead one into the true meaning of it in this place ; because the apostle is speaking of a special case, and the particular unworthiness of a particular number of christians, which can be known in no way, but by consulting the context. The nature and meaning of this "unworthiness" and the "special punishment" incurred by it, must be measured by that, and by that alone ; unless it may be thought allowable to break in upon the apostle's course of reasoning, and put a sense on his words that has no pertinency to the design he is upon ; which is certainly an unfair treatment of an human wri-

ting, and ought much less to be practised in regard of one that is sacred, as being of divine inspiration.

Having made this remark, the way is clear to look into the context, as the only proper method to understand the apostle, in the phrases we are about to explain. And by doing this we shall find, that great disorders, particularly with reference to the sacramental supper, had crept into the Corinthian church. It was on account of these disorders, that the apostle wrote this chapter; and if we would know, what that "unworthy eating and drinking" is, which he blames these Corinthians for, and would rectify for time to come, we must know what the indecencies, and disorders were, that prevailed among them. For this "unworthiness" must be explained by these disorders.

The apostle before he comes to particular instances of their misconduct, declares in general, as in the 17th verse, "I praise you not, that you come together not for the better, but for the worse." More is intended in these words than is expressed. Their meaning is, Far from commending you, I think you are greatly to be blamed. What I rebuke

you for, and with severity too, is, that, when you assemble together for the performance of the publick offices of religion, you behave so as that your coming together, instead of being for your spiritual advantage, tends rather to the increase of your guilt.

Having spoken thus generally, he now comes to particulars ; mentioning the special instances, wherein they were blameworthy. And they are these that follow.

The first is, their having divisions among them. Says he, (ver. 18.) “ when ye come together in the church, I hear there are divisions among you ; and I partly believe it.” It should seem it was by report from others, and not personal knowledge, that he became acquainted with this disorder in the church at Corinth. But such was his intelligence, that he believed it “ in part,” or rather fully “ of part” of the church. And a scandalous disorder this was. The word, (in the original *Schismata*) here translated *divisions* ; means, not merely divisions in their *affections* towards each other, but divisions in their *outward conduct*. It is true, they met together in the same place for communion at the Lord’s-Supper, but it was in a schismatical manner, divid-

ing themselves into parties, and not appearing as they ought to have done, as *one body*, affectionately united in commemorating the dying love of their common Lord. It cannot be deduced from any thing that is said in this chapter, or in any part of the epistle, that they had as yet separated from each other under the form of different *sects*, meeting in different places of worship : but the apostle tells them, that so it might be expected it would be. The prejudices, the lusts, and unsubdued tempers of men would lead to this, and God in his righteous providence might permit it, that it might be made to appear who, upon trial, would be approved as stedfast and immoveable. So his words ran, ver. 19, For there must be also heresies [in the original, *Aireseis, sects,**] among you, that they which are approved may be made manifest among you." But though this Corinthian

* The English word, *heresy*, is, by ecclesiastical writers, most commonly, if not always, restrained in its meaning to *doctrinal tenets*, supposed to be dangerously corrupt ; but this is not the sense of the Greek word *airesis*, from whence it is derived, as used in the new-testament books. It rather means what we call a *sect*, or people in a state of separation from others, and meeting together as a different denomination. I have looked over all the places in the new-testament, where the word is used, and find that this is the sense in which it is to be understood, in every text one only excepted, which may admit of dispute.

church was not at present divided into two, or more separate societies, but continued one christian community, meeting together in the same place, yet they behaved in their assemblies in an unbrotherly, factious, and schismatical manner. The apostle, accordingly, applies to them, as in the 20th ver. "when ye come together therefore into one place,* this is not to eat the Lord's-Supper." As if he had said, though you assemble, as a christian society, in one and the same place, and there eat; yet you do it after such a manner, that it would be a dishonour to a sacred institution of Christ, to speak of it as eating the Lord's-Supper. This leads to

A number of other faults, these Corinthians are obviously charged with, and severely reproved for; as we may see, in the 21. and 22d. ver. in which they are thus addressed, "in eating every one taketh before other his own supper, and one is hungry, and another is drunken. What! have ye not houses to eat and to drink in? or despise ye the

* The phrase, in the original, *epi to auto*, being of the neutral kind, may as well signify *with the same design, for the same thing, as to one place*; and it is accordingly often so to be understood. But the translation here, *to one place*, best suits the connection, as I imagine.

church of God, and shame them that have not? shall I praise you in this? I praise you not!"

Their having a "supper of their own" in the house of God, when about to celebrate the supper of the Lord, is here evidently spoken of as indecent and irregular. When the apostle says, "every one eateth before other his own supper," it is easy to perceive, that he alludes to a custom which had obtained among them, whatever gave rise to it, namely, that of having a common feast in the place of worship, here called "their own supper," * either previous to, or mixed with, the

* There is no room to question, whether christians, in the apostolick age, and afterwards, had their *feasts*, their *agapæ*, that is, their *love* or *charity feasts*. Jude speaks of these feasts; so does Ignatius, which may give some a favourable opinion of them; so do Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and others. It does not appear, from any thing that is said in any passage in the new-testament books, that these feasts were a divinely instituted preface, or appendix, to the Lord's-Supper. They were, without all doubt, the invention of man. Probably, they might take rise, with respect to both *Jewish* and *Gentile* converts to the christian faith, from the same general cause.

We all know it was *after* our Lord had eat the *passover-feast* with his disciples, that he eat with them *his own supper*; and he did it with what remained of the passover bread and wine, first solemnly separating them to the special use of remembering him. The *Judaizing christians*, under the guidance (it is likely) of *Judaizing teachers*, introduced of their own heads, tinged with Jewish superstition, a supper previous to the Lord's; as the Lord's Supper, when first instituted, was preceded with the *passover-supper*. And this previous supper of their's might, as to the principles of its introduction, savour so much of that which was *Jewish*

“Lord’s-Supper.” This he plainly condemns, and would represent as a disorder unhappily introduced among them. What else can be the meaning of those severely reprehensive interrogatives, “what, have ye not houses to eat and to drink in? or despise ye the church of God?” as if he had said, Is it not to your disgrace, and can you do any other than think so, that you make the house of God a place for common feasting, when you have houses of your own, you may use to this purpose, as proper occasions may be offered therefor? Your consciences, duly enlightened, will reproach you for such unsuitable conduct. I cannot but suppose, that these suppers, in the place of worship, and conjoined, as it were, with the Lord’s, let them be called *love feasts*, or by whatever other name, are

in religion, as to give occasion of offence to the *Gentile* christians. On the other hand, the *Gentile* christians, as the Lord’s-Supper was consequent upon a feast, some of the materials of which were set apart and consecrated in remembrance of Christ, might think it proper to preface the supper of the Lord with one of their own, making use of the bread, and wine of their own supper in their observance of our Lord’s. And there may be the more reason to give this rise to this previous supper among the Greeks, as it is known to have been their custom to have social feasts or suppers. I would add here, this *previous supper*, thus differenced as to the circumstances attending its rise, with respect to the *Jewish* and *Gentile* christians, might be one occasion of the (*Schismata*) divisions there were among them, and complained of by the apostles in the 18th verse.

here solemnly prohibited by the apostle ; especially, when he adds, " shall I praise you in this ? I praise you not." He could scarce in any way of diction, that was more striking, have expressed his condemnation of this practice among them.

Another irregularity they are rebuked for, is, their confounding, or so mingling, " their own" with the " Lord's-Supper," that they were neither properly, nor sufficiently distinguished from each other, as they ought to have been. It is with special reference to this disorder, that the apostle charges them, verse 29, with " not discerning the Lord's body," or, as the original words, [*me diakrinon*] might, perhaps, be more properly rendered, not discriminating,* the Lord's body, that is, the sacramental bread, figuratively called by our Saviour in the institution of " his supper," and by the apostle Paul in this chapter, " the body of Christ," from the bread of " their own supper." And

* So the original word means, and is translated to mean, in the following texts, Acts xv. 9. 1 Cor. iv. 7. Jude ver. 22. And this, undoubtedly, is its more special meaning here ; leading us to think, especially comparing this 29th with the 33d ver. that one thing the Corinthians are blamed for is, their eating the Lord's-Supper as a part of their own, or so mingling them together, as not to preserve a due distinction between them ; which most certainly they ought to have done.

in their way of celebrating the “supper of the Lord,” it is plain it was not suitably discriminated, from their “own supper ;” nor did it appear, as it ought to have done, an open, solemn, religious declaration, or shewing forth, of his death.

Another fault still they are charged with is, their so eating their own supper as to betray a want of that kindness, yea, that common decency, which would have been blame-worthy in those who knew nothing of christianity. By comparing the 21st with the 33d ver. we shall find, that they did not “tarry for one another,” but as they came to the place of worship, eat every one by himself of what he had brought ; by which means those who had brought a plenty, were satiated, while those who, being poor, had brought nothing, were made ashamed, not having wherewithal to keep them from hunger. A strange manner of conduct this ! It not only discovered the present inoperation of that brotherly kindness, which is the glory of a christian, but downright incivility ; and they are both aggravated, as they were now purposely assembled, and assembling that they might unite in celebrating a sacred rite of the religion of Jesus.*

* The disorder complained of, in the above paragraph, always
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The last, but greatest disorder among these Corinthians, was their *excess*, or *intemperance* ; which, at any time is highly criminal, but eminently so when about to eat bread, and drink wine, at the sacramental supper. The charge against them in the 21st verse, is, not only that, “ in eating every one taketh before other his own supper,” but that, while “ one is hungry another is drunken.” It has been thought scarce possible, that these christians, especially while together in order to celebrate so solemn a rite as that of the Lord’s-Supper,

appeared unaccountable to me, until I had the opportunity of reading Raphelius’s Philological Annotations ; where I met with these words, Vol. II. p. 344, “ *moris fuit athenis*”—that is, “ it was a custom among the Athenians, in the age of Socrates, for persons who came to a supper, to bring every one of them something for himself ; which was not made common to all, but for the most part every one ate that which was his own. An example of this he holds out to view from Xenophon, in his “ *Memorab.*” lib. III. page 623 ; which is as full an illustration of this disorder among the Corinthians as can be desired. The words are these ; “ *Opote de*”—In English thus, “ when of those who came together that they might sup, some had brought with them a very little, others a great deal of provision ; Socrates ordered a lad to put the little in common, or to distribute to each a part : In consequence of which, those who had brought a plenty with them were both ashamed not to partake of what was served up in common, and not to produce their own. They therefore put down their provisions in common, and because they enjoyed no more than those who had brought but little, they desisted from expending much in procuring victuals.” It should seem, from this citation, that even a Socrates was ashamed of that disorderly conduct among the *pagan* Greeks, at their *collation suppers*, which appears to have been continued among the Corinthians after their conversion to christianity.

should be chargeable with *drunkenness*, literally and grossly speaking. Expositors therefore have commonly understood the word here in a more lax sense : supposing the most that can be meant by it is, that that they had used too great freedom at their " own supper," eating and drinking to a degree of excess ; and that, in this unsuitable frame, they partook some of them, of the sacramental bread and wine. And this was the thought I was led to entertain of this matter, until I had given it a more critical examination ; since which I imagine it may justly be suspected, that some among those who had brought a sufficiency for a full repast, were guilty of intemperance in too gross a sense of the word.*

* The principal reason inclining me to judge, that some of the christian professors at Corinth were chargeable with intemperance in a worse sense than expositors commonly suppose, is this. The word, *Methui*, here translated, *is drunk*, really means, in all its grammatical variations, throughout the new-testament, and is accordingly translated in our Bibles so as to mean, this kind of intemperance, one place only excepted ; which, perhaps, had as well been translated, so as to carry a sense more nearly agreeing with that, in which all the others are taken, as we may see presently. In the mean time I would observe, the substantives, *Methui*, and *Methusos*, are to be met with in five texts : the former in three, Luke xxi. 34. Rom. xiii. 13. Gal. v. 21 ; the latter in two, 1 Cor. v. 11, and vi. 10. The verb passive, *Methuskomai*, is found in three places, Luke xii. 45. Eph. v. 18. 1 Thes. v. 7. The verb active, *Methusô*, is used, besides in John ii. 10, the excepted place, in Matt. xxiv. 49. Acts ii. 15, in the text we are upon, in Thes. v. 2.

These now were the indecencies and irregularities of the Corinthian christians, with

Rev. xvii. 2, and in the sixth verse : In all which texts, it not only signifies, but by our translators is made to signify, a grossly faulty excess in drinking. It would therefore carry with it the appearance of a design to serve a cause, should we depart, in this place, from the invariably translated, as well as genuine sense of the word, wherever it is to be met with the new-testament books : Nor is it easily supposable, the apostle would have used this word, which has so bad a meaning, if he had intended only some light degree of excess. It will, probably be said here, it would be too great a reflection on any of these christians to suggest, that they were intemperate to the excess that has been mentioned ; and that the want of candor only could influence any to put so severe a sense on the word used by the apostle. The plain answer is, the apostle would not have used this word, if he had not intended to convey by it the sense it is always taken in, and by himself too, every where in the sacred books. The charge therefore of too great severity in reflecting upon these christians, if just, must light upon the apostle, and not on those who interpret his words according to their invariable use, both in the gospels, and epistles. The only way to express candor towards them, is to observe, in mitigation of their fault, which was a very gross one, that intemperance at *collation suppers*, among the *Greeks*, had been common ; and the *passover meal*, among the *Jews*, was allowed to be a full one ; and too often it was carried into excess. If therefore some of these christians, whether from Judaism, or Gentilism, through the force of habit not fully eradicated, and by being off their guard, had been unhappily betrayed into what may be justly called intemperance in drinking, it ought not to be looked upon as incredible. Dr. Whitby's note on the word *Os de methuei*, and another is *drunken*, I shall think proper to insert here. Says he, " This may either refer to the *Gentile* converts among the Corinthians, retaining still their *heathen* custom of drinking liberally after their sacrifices, whence *methuein*, to be drunk, is, by grammarians, thought to have its original from *methu* ~~thuein~~ *thuein*, because of the free drinking they indulged to after their sacrifices ; or to the *judaising* converts, who thought themselves obliged to drink plentifully at their festivals, four large cups of wine, says Dr. Lightfoot, at the *Pascal-supper*, and to be quite drunk, says Buxtorf, in the feast of *Purim*." I have now given my opinion. Let every one judge for himself.

reference to the holy sacramental supper. Accordingly, that *special unworthiness*, I am explaining, which the apostle would fasten upon them, must be considered in connection herewith, and interpreted hereby. It accordingly means, in one word, the same thing precisely with their celebration of the Lord's-Supper in that disorderly, irreverent, and profane manner, that had been mentioned. The apostle is to be understood as if he had said, He that eateth and drinketh in the manner I have pointed out, is the *he* that "eateth and drink-

--It was said just now, there was a text, John ii. 10, in which the same word, that is here used by the apostle, is translated in our Bibles, well drank;" not importing any criminal degree in drinking. There was no need of giving the word so low a sense, and so different a one from that in which it is every where else taken in the New-Testament. For, let it be observed, what is here said was spoken, not by our Saviour, nor as insinuating a charge against any of the present guests, but referring to what had been a custom upon such occasions. The word, *methusthósi*, might therefore here have well enough been translated in a sense nearer to the genuine import of the word, in other texts of the New Testament. The "new version of the New-Testament," by an anonymous author, has it thus, "when the guests had drunk pretty freely." Harwood, in his late "translation of the New-Testament," gives it this sense, "when the taste of company was blunted with drinking." And if it had been literally and strictly translated, "when they were overcome with drink," it would, as I imagine, have been but a fair and just version; nor would such a one have carried with it the least reflection, either upon our Saviour, or any of the guests with whom he was now at a wedding. The word refers wholly to a custom, in that day at wedding-feasts; when if some of the company had drank too much, it would not have been strange; and, perhaps, this was no uncommon thing.

eth unworthily." These things are connected in his discourse, and explain each other.

But some, perhaps, will say, Is this all the *unworthy* eating and drinking at the Lord's table, that guests there may be chargeable with? I answer at once, without the least hesitation, No, by no means. There are other ways, wherein persons may bring upon themselves this guilt. All such do so, who eat and drink of the sacramental bread and wine in a careless, thoughtless, inattentive, customary manner ; much more may unworthiness be charged upon those, who come to the supper of the Lord to serve their reputation, or that they may be under better advantage to carry on their worldly designs ; and it may in a worse sense still, and in as bad a one as can easily be conceived of, be fastened on your irreligious, profane men, who, without any becoming sense of God, or regard to his Son, but solely with a view to qualify themselves for some post of honour, or profit, kneel before the altar, and take into their polluted mouths the sacred symbols of the body and blood of Christ. In a word, it may be justly said of all, that they eat and drink unworthily, who do not do it conformably to the nature and

design of this instituted rite, and as it is fit and reasonable it should be done. But all this notwithstanding, the *special unworthiness*, the apostle is here speaking of, is that schismatical, disorderly, and intemperate attendance at the sacramental supper, which he had been blaming, and condemning the Corinthians for : Nor can any be guilty of “unworthily eating and drinking” in that special sense, in which this fault is charged upon this christian society, unless they eat and drink at the holy supper of the Lord, in the like indecent, irregular, and profane manner which they did.

Having thus explained the first words, that have been the occasion of difficulty to serious minds, “He that eateth and drinketh unworthily ;” I go on to do the same by the next, “shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.” Some, through weakness, the undue influence of fear, or a mind unhappily tinged with superstition, have been kept from the sacramental supper, being led, by these words, to imagine, that, should they unworthily partake of it, they would be chargeable with the very sin the Jews were, when literally speaking, “they wounded the body, and shed the blood of Christ.” But this is so

vain an imagination, so gross a contradiction not only to the known use of these words in scripture, but to common sense, that the bare mentioning of it is sufficient to expose it as ridiculously absurd. "The body and blood of Christ," here spoken of, are to be interpreted, not in the literal, but figurative sense. They mean, not, "his real body and blood," but these symbolically considered, or as represented under the emblematical signs of "bread and wine," at the sacrament. So the words were meant by our Saviour in the institution of the supper, and so they are understood by the apostle Paul in this very chapter, in the account he has given of the original consecration of "the bread and wine."

Accordingly, when it is said of those, who "eat and drink unworthily" at the sacrament, that they are "guilty of the body and blood of the Lord," the true meaning is, that they justly expose themselves to that judgment God will inflict upon those, who make an undue, sinful, and profane use of that "bread and wine," which, sacramentally, figuratively, or symbolically, are the "body and blood of Christ." What this judgment in special is, as threatened in this chapter, we go on to show, under the last words we proposed to explain, viz.

“ Eating and drinking damnation to one’s self,” in case of eating and drinking “ unworthily ” at the Lord’s table. The english word, *damnation*, does not answer to the true import of the greek word (*Krima*) here used by the apostle. And it is a thousand pities it was thus translated, as it has been, unhappily, the occasion of much perplexity to many serious, good christians. Says the excellent Dr. Doddridge, in his note upon this word, “ I think it the most unhappy mistake in all our version of the Bible, that the word *Krima*, is here rendered *damnation*. It has raised a dread in tender minds, which has greatly obstructed the comfort, and edification, they might have received from this ordinance.” I fully join with this great and good man in the sentiment here expressed ; and the rather, because, having consulted all the expositors and writers upon the sacramental supper I could come to the sight of, I find, that they unite as one in speaking of the “ judgment,” more especially intended here by the apostle, as of the temporal kind, not of “ damnation ” in the future world. It is true, this word (*Krima*) is sometimes used to signify the damnation of hell ; but it oftener means

judgment in this present state. The apostle Peter says, (1 Epis. iv, 17.) "The time is come, when judgment (*Krima*) is to begin at the house of God," Will any one say, damnation to future wrath is the judgment here meant? It cannot be supposed. The Evangelist Luke (chap. xxiii. 40.) brings in one of the malefactors, who were crucified with our Lord, rebuking the other in these words, "dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art (*en to Krima*) in the same condemnation?" that is, adjudged to one and the same temporal death: Yea, in the 24th chap. 20th verse, he speaks of the chief priests and rulers, as having delivered our Lord (*en Krima thanatou*) to be condemned to death: Not surely to damnation in a future world. It would be blasphemous to suggest such as untruth. From these texts it appears, that the word (*Krima*) we are now explaining, may, agreeably to its use elsewhere in scripture, mean, not punishment in hell, but temporal evil in this world.

And that this was the judgment the apostle had directly in his eye, when he made use of the word *Krima*, which, in our Bibles, is translated "damnation," he has taken all proper care to put beyond all reasonable dis-

pute. For, let it be particularly minded, in the verse immediately following that wherein he says, "he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself," he adds, as though on purpose to prevent our mistaking his meaning, in the use of the word translated damnation, "FOR THIS CAUSE, many are weak, and sickly among you, and many sleep." As if he had said, your disorderly, profane manner, at the sacramental supper, has brought down upon you the judgments of God. *For this cause*, on account of this your unworthiness, he has visited you [perhaps, a miraculous visitation may be here intended] with bodily diseases, and temporal death itself: 'And this you have had exemplified among you, in many instances of those, who have been sick, and died. But, to make it yet more certain, that by this *Krima*, which has been unhappily translated by the english word "damnation," in our Bibles, we are to understand temporal judgment, and not the miseries of hell, the apostle, in the 32d ver. has expressly assigned the reason of the infliction of the punishment (*Krima*) he had spoken of. His words are these, "when we are judged, we are chastened of the Lord, that we might not be con-

demned with the world." You observe, the evil, or punishment, be it what it may, to which these Corinthians had been adjudged, for their unworthy behaviour at the Lord's table, is here considered, by the apostle himself, as *disciplinary* only, a "divine chastening"; and as inflicted too, with a view to *prevent their damnation* in the other world. It is impossible therefore, the punishment, he here connects with this unworthiness, should mean, being of the medicinal kind only, any other than temporal judgment. In a word, the apostle, far from giving the least countenance to the sense of the word *Krima*, as translated "damnation," and meaning the "damnation of hell," has said that which is obviously and abundantly sufficient to lead every intelligent reader to understand by it, *temporal punishment*; such as had been inflicted upon some of these Corinthians, but in a way of *discipline* only, and in order to prevent their *damnation*, beyond the grave, with the wicked world.

It will, perhaps, be asked here, Does not unworthy eating and drinking at the Lord's table expose to damnation in the other world? I answer; without all doubt it does. And so does unworthy hearing of God's word; unworthy praying to our Father who is in

Heaven ; and unworthy performing any duty whatever in religion. The exact truth is, every sin, of whatever kind, or in whatever degree, whether it be a sin of omission, or commission, does as really expose to damnation, as unworthy eating and drinking at the Lord's-Supper.

But this notwithstanding, *future damnation* is not the punishment the apostle more immediately intends, in the passage we are upon; but, as has been said, temporal *evil*, which he explains by these words, “weakness, sickness, and the sleep of death :” Neither does he connect even this temporal judgment with every sort, or degree, of unworthy receiving the sacrament ; but with that grossly irreverent, and profane manner, in which the Corinthians received it. So that none have any just reason to apply that special punishment, here spoken of, be it what it may, to themselves, unless they can charge themselves with attending on the ordinance of the supper in the like wicked manner, which these Corinthians did ; which is not so much to be feared at this day. Their scandalous irregularities, especially their divisive, intemperate manner at the Lords-Supper, for which God, perhaps

beyond the ordinary course of nature, sent sickness and death among them, are not the faults we are in present danger of falling into the commission of. Those to be sure are at the utmost distance from this unworthiness, who come not to the sacramental table from a conscientious fear, lest they should be chargeable with it. They, of all persons in the world, have the least reason to apply this text to themselves. Their case as widely differs from that of these Corinthians, as light differs from darkness. And, as their cases are thus altogether different, it is quite beside the apostle's intention, and a downright abuse of his words, to perplex their minds, and discourage themselves from duty, in consideration of that, which is no ways applicable to them.

I may not improperly subjoin a few words here, in order to undeceive those who ground a fear, from this passage, of the apostle we have been upon, lest they should be certainly and unavoidably *damm'd*, should they happen to eat and drink at the sacramental supper, in an unworthy manner. This, I have reason to think, has given perplexing uneasiness to some serious souls, restraining them from remembering Christ in the way of his appoint-

ment. But they have herein grossly imposed upon themselves. Should it be supposed, that the apostle was speaking, in this text, of damnation in the coming world, which we have seen abundant reason to think he is not, he ought by no means to be understood, as meaning, that it would inevitably prove damnation to a person, should he come to the table of the Lord, and eat and drink there in an unworthy manner. For the gospel of the blessed God has provided, through Christ, and promised, pardoning mercy to repenting sinners, however many, or heinous, their sins may have been. Unworthily receiving the sacrament may therefore, in common with all other unworthiness, be forgiven by the intervention of repentance, and so damnation be prevented. Should a person unhappily come to the supper of the Lord, so as to be an unworthy guest there, through negligence, carelessness, or any other faulty cause, he might, by the grace of God, be brought to repentance; and this would as certainly secure him from damnation, as it is true, that God is "ready to pardon," and embrace penitent sinners in the arms of his mercy. Without all doubt, many are now in heaven,


and many will, in time to come, have admission in this blessed place, who have often been at the sacramental table in an unworthy manner: not because it was not their sin; but because, by repentance, they obtained the forgiving mercy of God.

I have now particularly, though as briefly as I well could, explained those words of the apostle Paul, which have been the occasion of fears and scruples in the minds of many, with respect to their attendance on the institution of the supper, and restrained them from coming to it. It only remains as was proposed,

II. To make a few remarks upon what has been offered, tending to remove away these fears and scruples, and make the way of those clear to the table of the Lord, who have been kept from it by the influence of them. And,

1. It is obvious to collect, from the explanation we have given of the apostle's words, which have been the occasion of perplexity to too many, that their fears and distresses, taking rise therefrom, are altogether groundless.

Are any of you afraid to come to the sacramental supper, lest you should "eat and drink unworthily?" There is no reason for fear, lest you should come unworthily in the sense



in which this fault is charged upon the Corinthians. It is indeed morally impossible, that persons, in your serious, concerned state of mind, should come in that grossly indecent manner, which gave occasion to the words, which have been perplexing to you. However, it is commendable in you, as there are other ways, in which you may eat and drink unworthily at the Lord's table, to be so far afraid, as to use all due caution, that you may be welcome guests there. This is the only reasonable operation of fear, respecting this article of duty. It ought not to keep you from communion at the sacramental supper; but should rather put you upon your guard, and such endeavours as may be proper in order to your avoiding that, which is the ground of your fear. Should your fear restrain you from your duty, its operation would be faulty. It would not, in consistency with what is right and fit, answer the design of its excitement in you, unless it should prompt you to your duty, and to a care to see that it be well done.

Are any of you afraid, if you should come to the sacramental supper, that you should be "guilty of the body and blood of the Lord?" You cannot be thus guilty, unless you *sinfully*

eat of that bread, and drink of that cup, which are divinely instituted signs of "the body and blood of Christ." For this is the only meaning that can, with propriety, or truth, be applied to these words. And you do well to be afraid of *sin*, whether it relates to the ordinance of the supper, or any other service of piety. Only you should remember, and impress your minds with a serious sense of its being true, that this very fear of your's will become *sinful*, if, instead of stirring you up to the performance of duty, and a due care to perform it in a suitable manner, it at all restrains you from it; much more, if it influences you to an habitual, and total neglect of it. You say, you fear to come to the supper of the Lord, lest you should be "guilty of his body and blood." You cannot easily be thus guilty in the sense in which the Corinthians were. There is no danger of your using the sacramental bread and wine, which represent figuratively, "the body and blood of Christ," in the rude, factious, profane manner they did. Any, at this day, would be ashamed of such conduct: Nor indeed need you be afraid of being chargeable with the guilt of it. You may, it is true, be faulty in the use of the "bread and wine," which are institut-

ed signs of the "body and blood of Christ;" and you may reasonably fear, lest you should be thus faulty. But what ought to be the effect of this fear? Most certainly, not disobedience to as plain and peremptory a command as any in the Bible; but caution, watchfulness, and circumspection, that you may comply with it in the best manner you can.

Are any of you afraid of being chargeable with the guilt of "not discerning the Lord's body" should you come to the ordinance of the supper? You must be grossly ignorant, if you do not know, that there is a great and wide difference betwixt *sacramental* and *common* bread and wine. And the way, now in use, of eating and drinking *sacramental* bread and wine, is so different from that in which it was done by the Corinthians, when these words were wrote, that it cannot be supposed you could be guilty of "not discerning the Lord's body," in the sense that they were: For which reason, a fear of this guilt, in the minds of any, is wholly groundless. Not but that there may be fear, and justly too, lest the *sacramental* bread and wine should not, in the exercise of faith, be discriminated from that which is *common*, ate and drank in a manner becoming their consecration to so solemn a use, as that of remembering the dying love of

Christ. But it would be altogether beside the proper and just tendency of this fear, to keep any from partaking of this bread and wine. Its only influence should be to dispose, and engage all to a due care to eat, and drink of them, agreeably to the nature, and end, of so sacred an institution.

In fine here, Are any of you afraid of coming to the holy supper, lest you should "eat and drink *damnation* to yourselves?" Your fear so far as it takes rise from the english word, *damnation*, has no just reason for its support. For, it is not expressive of what the apostle Paul means by the Greek word *Krima*, he here uses ; as has, I trust, been already made abundantly to appear.

Not but that "eating and drinking unworthily," at the Lord's table, exposes to "damnation," meaning by it damnation to wrath in the future world ; and you may reasonably fear so eating and drinking, as to render yourselves liable to this awful punishment : Not indeed because this punishment is the *special judgment* intended by the apostle ; but because it is the punishment elsewhere, in scripture, threatened against sin in general, be its kind, or degree what it may. For the same reason, therefore, that you are afraid of

coming to the Lord's Supper, lest by doing this unworthily, you should "eat and drink damnation to yourselves;" you should fear lest, by an *unworthy neglect* of this ordinance, you should expose yourselves to this same punishment. For the truth is, there is as real danger of incurring damnation, by a neglect of this instance of duty, as by an unworthy performance of it. You, who fear to come to the sacramental supper, lest you expose yourselves to damnation, while, at the same time, you have no fear upon your minds, lest, by the neglect of this sacred institution, you should as justly make yourselves liable to the same punishment, would do well seriously to consider this. There is like danger in both cases; and you will only delude yourselves, if you think to avoid the danger of eating and drinking unworthily, by not eating and drinking at all.

It may, perhaps, be said here, the apostle Paul has particularly denounced damnation against *unworthiness* at the Lord's-Supper, while neither he, nor any of the sacred penmen, have, with like particularity, pointed out this punishment, in case of not coming to it. The answer is obvious, and, as I imag-

ine; intirely satisfactory. The apostle, in the words referred to, is speaking, as has been made evident, of temporal judgment, and inflicted only with a salutary view, in a way of fatherly chastisement ; not of damnation, meaning by it punishment beyond the grave : Nor is this kind of punishment denounced any where, in the bible, against unworthy receiving the sacrament, but in those texts which denounce this same wrath against the *neglect of duty*, as well as the unworthy performance of it. So that a disobedient neglect of that supper, which has been solemnly appointed by Jesus Christ, does as really expose to damnation, as an undue attendance at it. Why then should any abstain from sacramental eating and drinking through fear, lest they should eat and drink unworthily ? Sin lies at the door in either case, and danger too. And it is, without all doubt, both *more sinful* and *more dangerous*, with respect to the persons whose fears I have been endeavouring to remove, to *neglect coming* to the sacramental supper, than to come to it with that imagined *unworthiness* which keeps them from it.

2. Another remark is this, that, should any have unhappily attended the ordinance of the supper in an unworthy manner, the best

advice to them is, not to cease from attending their duty in this special instance ; but to take proper care to perform it better for time to come. This remark naturally arises from the general tenor of the apostle's discourse, in the chapter we have been considering. He had been blaming, and rebuking, the church at Corinth for their rude, disorderly, and profane manner of celebrating the holy supper. And what does he hereupon advise them to ? Does he forbid them the use of this gospel ordinance ? Does he say any thing tending to discourage them from going again to it ? Not a word of this nature is to be seen in any part of what he has wrote to them. Far from this, though they had come to the supper of the Lord with such indecency, and irreverence, as are not known in the present age, he supposes it to be their duty still to come to it ; and what he endeavours is, to engage them by proper arguments to reform what had been amiss, and to attend their duty in a suitable manner in time to come. Christian professors would act wisely in taking due notice of the apostle's care, that the holy supper might not be neglected, and, at the same time, that it might not be unworthily celebrated. Should they be conscious, that they have

waited upon Christ at his table, in an unbecoming manner, they should not be discouraged, through fear, from waiting upon him again ; but should rather be excited to give the more earnest heed to get their unworthiness removed, that they may attend their duty conformably to the will of their Lord for the future.

I may not improperly add here, if any of those are seriously thoughtful of coming to the supper of the Lord, who have never as yet been there, they should not be discouraged from their duty, in this respect, by the influence of fear, lest they should come unworthily. Their fear should not drive them away from this ordinance, but rather put them upon the use of proper pains, that they may come in a worthy manner. The Corinthians had been guilty of schism, rudeness, and intemperance in their celebration of the sacramental supper ; and yet the apostle does not advise them to lay aside the use of this ordinance, but to take care to come to it, for the future, in a worthy manner. And this is the best advice that can be given christians at this day. It is not allowable for them to treat this ordinance with constructive contempt, by abstaining from the use of it ; and if they

are afraid of coming to it unworthily, the effect of their fear should be, their more diligent endeavour to come in the manner they would desire, and as may be for the honour of their Lord.

3. Another remark still may be, that it ought not to be supposed, that the apostle Paul, in the chapter we have been explaining, had it in his heart to discourage those christians, from an attendance at the sacramental table, who discourage themselves, and from what he has said too. Let us attend a little to their character, more especially as drawn from the ground of their discouragement. Why are they kept back from remembering their Lord, in the way of his appointment? Is it not because they fear, lest they should not do this with that faith, love, humility, and holy reverence, which become a sacred institution of gospel worship? Is it not because they have worthy sentiments of Jesus Christ, who has appointed the sacramental supper, and would willingly be communicants at it, but that they have scruples in their minds, as to their fitness to be so? Is it not because they are jealous over themselves, with a godly jealousy, jealous of the

honour of their Lord, and would serve him with their best? Is it not because they are heartily desirous of pleasing Christ, and are afraid, lest they should fail of doing so, should they come to his table?

Can it now be imagined, with any face of reason, that it was the design of the apostle, by any thing he has said, in this chapter, to discourage this kind of persons from giving their presence at the sacramental supper? Could it have entered his heart to block up their way to the table of the Lord? It ought not to be supposed. Surely, if he did not discourage the Corinthians from attending this ordinance, though they came to it in such an irreverent manner, as that they were visited by God, FOR THIS VERY CAUSE, with "weakness, sickness and death," he could never intend to throw any discouragement in the way of the persons I have described. And if he could know how they have misconstrued his words, and taken occasion, from them, to neglect the supper of the Lord, he would scarce be able, though in heaven, to refrain from grief. And could he now speak to them from the excellent glory, it would be to advise them forthwith to lay aside their

fears and scruples, and honour their Lord by celebrating the memorial of his death.

4. The last remark is, that it should be the serious endeavour of all to come worthily to the table of Christ. The apostle Paul aimed mainly at this, in all that he said to the Corinthians, in that part of his epistle to them we have been considering. To this end he set before them their faults, and gave them the directions proper, in order to their rectifying them, that they might come to the supper Christ had appointed, not to condemnation, but to praise and honour. And this should be the care also of all, who profess themselves the disciples of Jesus. They should not esteem it a matter of trifling concern, how they partake of the symbols of their Lord's death, but should endeavour to do it, so as to glorify God, and promote their own spiritual advantage.

Many, I am sensible, would be glad to come to the sacramental supper who were never there ; and what has kept them back is, this matter of worthily partaking there. Being convinced, that they ought to come worthily, they are restrained from coming, because they fear they shall not be able thus to come. But this is a difficulty that will as truly hold against

all the other duties of religion. They ought all to be performed in a worthy manner ; and if persons should imagine they cannot thus perform them, why may they not as reasonably leave them all undone, as this of remembering their Saviour at his supper ? Is this right ? What must be the effect of such conduct but a total disregard to all the services of piety ? The exact truth is, the influence of fear, respecting the supper of the Lord, should never be, to keep us from it, but to excite our care that we may be welcome guests at this gospel feast ; and thus we shall be if the subjects of that meetness which is suited to the nature and design of the duty. And this meetness I will venture to say, those are certainly possessed of, who are most sensible of their unworthiness, and most fearful lest they should dishonour Christ, by an undue attendance at his table. With respect to persons of this character, there is no danger of their rudely, or irreverently, rushing upon this ordinance. They are the persons who are most concerned, that they may be prepared for a due approach to it ; and there is no doubt but they ought to be ranked among those, who would be most welcome to it.

I have now said all that I had in view to say, in the choice of the subject I have been so long upon. I have, in as plain and faithful manner as I could, laid before you the obligations christians are under to celebrate the instituted memorial of their Lord's dying love. I have been particular in speaking to the careless and secure; the luke-warm and indifferent; the conscientious and careful, in regard of their attendance on the other institutions of gospel worship; and, in fine, the scrupulous and fearful: endeavouring to consider, and remove all the doubts, difficulties and fears, which have kept any from an attendance at the table of Christ, so far, at least, as they have come within reach of my knowledge.

What will be the effect of my having been thus large and full, in treating upon this special article of christian duty, is known to God only. If what has been discoursed may, under the divine blessing, be influential upon any to do honour to their Saviour, by remembering him in the way he has prescribed, it will be labour spent to good purpose. It will occasion joy of heart to all the friends of Jesus; yea, it will be pleasing to him, who loved us, and died for us; yea, it will be a plea-

sure to that God, who so loved us, even while we were sinners, as to give his only begotten Son to be slain a sacrifice to atone for our transgressions. But if what has been said should prove labour in vain, as being followed with no good effect, as having no influence to prevail upon any to join with their christian friends in breaking of that bread, which is the symbol of Christ's broken body, it will be remembered another day, that you have been faithfully entreated, warned, directed, and encouraged to the practice of this article of duty ; and you will be the more inexcusable on this account. I shall only say, I have delivered my soul, and have done it faithfully in this instance, however defective I may have been in others. The good God grant, that this christian point of practice, which has been seriously and solemnly urged, may prove a savour of life unto life unto many, and not of death unto death—to any one soul.

AMEN.





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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 1997).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes and consequences. It is a condition that is associated with a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. It is also a condition that is associated with a number of social problems, including discrimination and stigma. The causes of obesity are complex, but they are thought to be related to a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. The consequences of obesity are also complex, but they are thought to be related to a combination of physical and psychological factors.

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